Decatur Weekly Republican.

VOL XXX. DECATUR, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898. 36

WAR IS CERTAIN

Congress Votes 324 to 20 For Immediate Armed Intervention--President Ready to Act.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Washington, D C., April 13 —There is likely to be a unanimous report from the senate committee on foreign relations and possibly from the house.

Democrats Hear Lee and Change Position.

Democratic members of the foreign relations committee after hearing Lee upon the existing Cuban government, agreed to abandon the demand for recognition of that government. They have been consulting the Democratic members of the house committee and it is thought probable that the house Democrats will follow their lead

The statement in General Lee's testimony which influenced the radical members of the senate committee on foreign relations to give up the contention for the recognition of the Cuban republic was to the effect that the present Cuban government is a government on paper only, in his opinion General Lee also said it was not true that the lights in Havana went out on the night of the explosion

The Committees.

Shortly after 11 o clock the house comittee on foreign affairs took a recess until 1 o'clock to allow the Democrats to consult the leaders with a hope of securing unanimous action. If the two committees can be brought together the whole matter may be settled today.

The Democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee have stated that they will report minority resolutions, calling for the immediate recognition of the present Cuban republic

The senate committee on foreign relations met at 11 o clock At 11 40 it adjourned, having completed its work The committee prepared a resolution for submission as soon as the senate should meet The report is not unanimous, however Senators Foraker, Republican, Morgan, Turpie, Mills Daniel, Democrats, have decided to make a minority report for the recognition of the Cuban republic The other six support the report, leaving out the recognition of the present government

The house Democrats, who refused to join the Republicans, will insist on the Cuban independence resolutions

Lee to Make a Speech.

Washington April 13 —The joint committee from the Union Veteran Legion and Confederate Veteran Association called on General Lee this morning and invited him to attend a public reception in his honor at an early day General Lee tried to persuade the committee that it is best not to hold a demonstration, but they insisted, and finally he said he would give a final answer tomorrow morning.

Buying Steamers.

The navy department has decided to buy the American line steamers St Paul and St Louis also the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, if the board of inspection pronounces her satisfactory

Down to Cuba?

Old Point Comfort, Va April 13—The flying squadron sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon under sealed orders for the south.

It is officially announced that the flying squadron sailed this afternoon on a 48 hours' practice cruise. It is understood that Captain Sigsbee, the Maine's commander, will be assigned to the command of either the St Louis or to the St Paul, although orders have not yet been issued

The Senate Cuban Resolutions

Washington, April 13 —The following is the full text of the majority resolutions reported in the senate by Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee:

Whereas, The abhorent conditions which have existed more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of the United States battleship, Maine, with 266 of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress April 11, 1898, upon which action by congress is invited; therefore,

Resolved, First. That the People of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish authority of government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and the Cuban waters.

Third. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and call into actual service the United States militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Outline of Senate Report.

The reading of the report of the committee, (7000 words) accompanying the above resolutions, occupied three-quarters of an hour It was a very thorough review of the situation and a strong presentation of the facts which led the committee to the conclusions reached. It makes the Maine disaster the leading topic, starting with that in its first sentence. It recited that the suspension of judgment by the people pending the result of official investigation, sets forth the judicial thoroughness of the investigation, and the difficulty in demonstrating conclusive proof of personal cause of the disaster, but declares that no such difficulty obscures the official and responsible cause, and adds "It is the opinion of your committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of Spanish authorities, or was made possible by negligence on their part, so willing and gross as to be equivalent to culpability to positive criminal action."

At the conclusion of the reading Senator Hoar demanded that it lie over until tomorrow under the rules. Vice President Hobart reversed the decision

The Minority Report.

Senator Turpie presented the report from the minority of the foreign relations committee, cordially concurring in the majority report, but favoring immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island, as a free and independent sovereign power among the nations of the world"

The chair decided that Senator Hoar's point of order was well taken

Senator Foraker was then recognized and proceeded to speak on the Cuban question, defending his action in signing the minority report of the foreign relations committee

House Majority Resolution.

There will be half an hour's debate on each side At exactly 3 03 o clock the Speaker recognized Representative Adams, acting chairman of the house foreign affairs committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted. Absolute silence prevailed as the resolutions were read, as follows

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and for the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, establishing by free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government in the island of Cuba, and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution

The house Republican resolutions will be passed today by special rule, allowing little or no debate

Time of Excitement--Free Fights.

A thunderous outburst of applause from the floor and galleries greeted the report Great excitement and confusion followed Representative Bailey objected to consideration of the resolutions Charges and counter charges were handled across the floor A fist fight on the floor of the house almost followed. The speaker ordered the sergeant at arms to use the silver mace, the emblem of house authority. Men fought like mad "Liar," "scoundrel" and other denunciatory epithets were applied Myers (Democrat of Indiana) and Pearson Republican of North Carolina) almost came to blows There were a half dozen personal collisions Brumm (Republican of Pennsylvania) and Bartlett (Democrat of Georgia) were involved At last General Henderson (Republican of Iowa), the one legged veteran, standing in the jostling and fighting crowd, in a clear ringing voice, called for order, reminding the members that it was a disgrace to the American congress

Men rushed up and down the aisles like madmen Men rushed between the contesting members who exchanged hot words with clenched fists They were drawn apart The speaker pounded with the gavel and demanded that all members take their seats When order was partly restored Wheeler (Democrat of Alabama) loudly insisted that the words be taken down, but he yielded to the appeals of friends A few minutes later, after order was restored, Bailey and Quigg of New York exchanged personalities The excitement was at fever heat Not in years has such a scene occurred as was witnessed on the floor of the house during the excitement Books were thrown, Bartlett of Georgia letting fly a heavy cloth covered volume at Brumm of Pennsylvania, which, just grazing his head, spent itself in the aisle beyond where he sat The trouble arose out of the objection made by Bailey to the consideration of the resolution without a proper understanding as to the length of time allowed each side Henderson, in an impassioned appeal to the men of the American congress to act like men, was met with a storm of hisses. He said the agreement between the Republicans and Democrats of the committee on rules was unanimous, which called forth a chorus of "Nos" Immediately then came the scene between Bartlet and Brumm, growing out of a misunderstanding as to the charges made back and forth across the crowded floor

Friends interced with the belligerents to bring peace The row arose out of the parliamentary situation Representative Bailey insisted upon reserving the right to object to a consideration of the resolution, and had asked for unanimous consent until he could see what arrangement could be made for the debate Confusion followed Quigg demanded the regular order, but withdrew it finally In the midst of the confusion the speaker with uplifted gavel asked if objection was made. Bailey appealed to him not to state the proposition, but as he insisted Bailey loudly objected and sank back in his seat A storm of hisses followed Bailey was flushed Angry words were handled back and forth between the members, each side charging that the other was trying to play politics, and all in a flash the collision between Myers and Pearson occurred on the left side of the hall There was an immediate rush in that direction and in a moment the contestants were surrounded with fighting and scrambling members. Another attempt to secure unanimous consent was objected to by Johnson (Republican of Indiana) who denounced the attempt to pass the resolutions without debate as monstrous Representative Adams moved a recess for 15 minutes so that the committee on rules could act, but it was defeated The house was in such an ugly mood and vicious temper that some of the members counselled an adjournment until tomorrow, but the leaders declined "We will put this resolution through tonight," they declared.

At 3 45 Representative Henderson, chairman of the committee on rules, brought in the special rule, agreed to by the committee, fixing no time for the close of the debate Mr Henderson said the house would have power to close the debate; his side of the house, he said, was almost unanimous in favor of action, no words—a sentiment that met with a tremendous burst of applause. While the committee on rules was in session in the speaker's room, there was an ominous gathering of members near Bartlett and Brumm, but friends led Bartlett into the lobby. Once more a semblance of order was restored

At 4:50 p. m. the house majority report was adopted 324 to 20. The house minority report was defeated 151 to 90, many not voting. Senate will vote April 14.

House Minority Report.

Five Democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee and one Silverite agreed on the following minority report:

Resolved, That the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba;

Second—That moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, interest and provocation, among which was the deliberate mooring of our battleship, the Maine, over the submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the Republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized

Third—The president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba

The house has taken up the Cuban resolutions and will act within an hour

Flying Squadron.

Newport News, April 13 —The flying squadron, in command of Commodore Schley, left Old Point Comfort at 2.30 this afternoon, under sealed orders The warships proceeded slowly towards the Capes.

Lee and the Navy.

At noon General Lee visited the navy department at the invitation of the strategic board, with whom he consulted

Furor in the House.

The house was in a furor of excitement during the preliminary business No attention was paid to it. The members crowded around Representative Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who brought over the printed copy of the senate resolutions He read them aloud to half a hundred of the members in the main aisles

Gun Fired at Ft. Monroe,

New York, April 13 —A bulletin has been received stating that a gun has been fired at Fort Monroe ordering all on duty

Madrid Alarmed.

Madrid, April 13 —The situation is regarded on all sides, even by Minister Woodford, as most serious

THE SPANISH CABINET

Madrid, April 13 —As a result of a long cabinet meeting last night the war office is actively engaged in fortifying and manning the Mediterranean islands of Spain, placing other portions of the kingdom in a state of defense

The cabinet meeting lasted five hours It is said it was mainly devoted to a consideration of President McKinley's message

Subsequently an official note was issued setting forth the views of the government. It is variously interpreted In brief the note sets forth that the cabinet had granted extraordinary credit for war purposes, and an increased grant for the artillery of Porto Rico.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Gullon read the report of the text of President McKinley's message Though several paragraphs were lacking the cabinet decided that the paragraphs read were sufficient for the cabinet to affirm that the government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding. "The doctrines contained in the message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the international affairs of this country."

The Spanish government, however, expressed the opinion that it is not called upon to take action until the recommendation of McKinley become specific acts Thus it is considered by Spaniards here that matters are practically as they were before the message was sent to congress, and the opinion is expressed in official circles that neither the message nor last night's cabinet meeting has changed the prospects for peace

The official note also says: "A firm consciousness of its rights, united with a resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation, as they inspire the government with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments in the direction to successfully defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race"

Minister of War Correa and Minister of Marine Bermejo submitted reports relating to the measures taken towards mobilizing all the forces of the country The minister of finance, Puigcerver, issued a decree relative to the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet

Shut Off from Havana.

New York, April 13 —Cable connection to Havana, via Key West, has been interrupted since early this morning Cause unknown

Later —The Havana cable via Key West has become all right

Sagasta's Say.

London April 13.—Sagasta, in an interview this morning said, according to a special from Madrid, that he thought the powers could not do more than they had already done in the way of intervention.

The Pope Appeals to Austria.

London, April 13 —A Rome special says The Pope has again telegraphed the emperor of Austria begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between Spain and the United States

AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN LINE

Key West, Fla, April 13 —News that the house and senate committees had agreed on immediate armed intervention was received late last night Private advices preceded the official information, and were at once conveyed to Captain Sampson and the naval commanders on their ships Preparations for moving the squadron are so complete that nothing remains to be done except to get under way Naval officers are hopeful that orders will come by the end of the week, though they know nothing of transports for troops or other measures for following up naval movements and landing troops

Agents of the Cuban insurgents are trying to communicate the probable action of congress to their associates in the field They may get news across the gulf by means of boats from other parts No vessels are leaving Key West for Havana, and none have arrived from there though cable messages are sent, no answers are received Nothing has been received since Lee's departure from Havana Saturday night

Chaplain Chadwick of the Maine arrived and reported to Captain Sampson for assignment to duty on the Cincinnati His presence caused much enthusiasm.

GEN. LEE AND CUBA.

Washington, April 13 —Consul General Lee was before the senate committee on foreign relations for an hour He talked freely with the committee in regard to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco... I think some of the officials were cognisant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the captain general was"

General Lee said he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana

In regard to the present Cuban government, General Lee said that, so far as his information of its character went, he did not think it was entitled to recognition of independence at this time. He spoke well of the insurgents and their strength, but believed recognition should not come at this time.

THE APRIL TERM

Of County Court Opened by Judge Hammer.

JURY REPORTED FOR DUTY

And Was Excused for Two Weeks—Attorney Crea Gets Judgment for $600 80 — Other Court Matters.

From the Daily of Monday.

To day Judge Hammer opened the April term of the county court Cases on both the common law and people's docket were called and the jurymen reported for duty and were excused for two weeks, when the jury cases will be taken up The following were the cases disposed of today:

COMMON LAW

John Newell vs George Elliott and Mamie Elliott assumpsit Rule to plead by first Wednesday Suit dismissed for want of prosecution

F L Wood vs Joseph Kretzer, distress for rent Suit settled, costs paid

H L Oldham vs George S Lyons and Sons, appellants, continued

Robert Day vs Edward Day, assumpsit Rule on defendant to file bill of particulars by third Monday

PEOPLE'S CASES

Cosidy Hays open lewdness Fined $5 and costs on two counts Stand committed till paid Committance suspended 60 days

Harry Cooper, petit larceny Stricken with leave

John Vanquish, petit larceny. Bond discharged, stricken with leave

William and Fred Logue petit larceny. Stricken with leave

THE JURYMEN.

The following are the names of the jurymen who reported for duty today and were excused for two weeks

Decatur—W E Montgomery, J O. Flint, George E Night, T N. Wiggins, J. H Melcher, Wate Allison, Ren Howard, John W Sanner John Weigand, Nicholas Rumbo, E E Tair, Lewis Brown, N Cool William Hill, Richard Hartness, Miles McGonigal, Henry Barnhart J C Hendricks John Adams, J B Fritz, R M Stafford

Friends Creek—L D McKirsham, J. W Michels, John Goot, E D Camp

Macon—Joseph Fenton, M. Bricker, Clarence Seigler, R T Hardin

Mt Zion—James Walker

Niantic—W T. Dannwood, H Fitzhugh

Oakley—John Weigle

Pleasant View—J R Mercanstein.

ATTORNEY CREA WON.

The sealed verdict in the case of David Garver vs Attorney Hugh Crea, which was returned by the jury Saturday night, was opened this morning The jury gave Mr Crea judgment for $600 80 Garver sued Mr Crea for $1000, claimed to be due from the estate and Mr Crea claimed that he had a set off of $1760 for attorney fees The jury allowed him $1600

From the Daily of Wednesday

The case of Isaac Harkrader vs Mrs. Elizabeth Young is on trial in the circuit court before Judge Vail today Mrs. Young is the mother in law of Mr Harkrader She was at a private asylum at Jacksonville and Mr Harkrader brought her home, thinking that she could be better cared for He now sues the estate for $1000, claimed to be due him for caring for Mrs Young The witnesses on the stand this morning testified as to the extent of the care given Mrs Young

The jury in the case of C M Caldwell vs Dr Reid, returned a verdict of not guilty this morning The case was one wherein Mr Caldwell was suing Dr Reid for the value of a half interest in a horse.

CHANCERY

The Loeb Foundry Co vs George D. Haworth, chancery Rule on defendant to close proof by May 10

William J Chenoweth vs Eliza R Piper, et al, bill to quiet title Master's report approved Cause heard and decree as prayed and stricken

David J Milligan vs Charles E. Schofield et al, foreclosure Master's report approved. Cause heard and decree of foreclosure for $1611 33 and costs and sale, etc Receiver's bond $ 50

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Weekly Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
HAMSHER & CALHOUN,
S. K. HAMSHER. | W. F. CALHOUN.
OFFICE—125 South Water street.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance..............$1.00
Not paid in advance.................. 1.50

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

We want less consideration for Spanish politics and more for American policies.

Peace is better than war if it is an honorable peace and maintains national dignity.

The indications now are that the president and congress will hereafter be in entire harmony on the Cuban question.

Judging from the result of the township election in the district Mr Caldwell will have his hands full breaking into congress.

There will have to be satisfaction for the destruction of the Maine and its sailors or the discipline in the United States navy will not be of the first class order.

The autonomist government set up in Cuba is a humbug and the American people have fully made up their minds that the plan was for the purpose of deception.

As soon as hostilities begin Spain will have to defend the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, which will keep her busy and will require her to work overtime.

This country is in favor of a fair deal and any movement to deprive the patriot army of Cuba of the blessings and benefits of the government they have won and set up by their own sacrifices will not be endorsed by the American people.

The indications are that Mr. Sutton of DeWitt county will receive the Democratic nomination for state senator in this district. He is an active worker and longs to get back to the Illinois legislature. He likes the business.

When the British minister, a few days since, said that he fully realized that the United States was fully able to take care of itself, but that in case the government desired mediation Great Britain stood ready to respond to any invitation looking to such a course, he spoke a great truth which our people will remember.

Any policy which will not recognize those patriots in Cuba who have fought for three years for the freedom of Cuba as having the right and the ability to govern Cuba would be cruel and unjust and would not restore peace on the island. There may be, as a matter of necessity, an assumption that might be construed to mean otherwise, but when the time comes the patriots will be properly recognized.

Those Cubans who seem to suspect that it is the intention of the United States to seize and hold Cuba need have no fears along that line. There are few people who favor the annexation or acquisition of Cuba to the United States, but there is one thing these people should not forget and that is that the United States wants peace in Cuba and when once the Cubans attempt to exercise sovereignty over the island unless they get down to government in the interest of the pursuit of happiness they will have trouble with Uncle Sam.

The People Waited.

There are those who are inclined to criticise the administration and General Lee for not having the Americans out of Cuba some days ago forget that the United States has no power to force Americans to leave Cuba, while at the same time it is committed to the care of its citizens wherever they may be.

These people have been long warned, it is true, but they have not heeded that warning, probably assuming there was no danger of war until the last minute when they exhibited a desire to leave the island, and a halt had to be called in the proceedings to save the people. This is human nature. It has always been so. The antediluvians watched Noah prepare his ark with unconcern and perhaps with disgust. They did not believe that the promised flood would not be much of a storm anyway and they were lost. The civil war presents many parallel cases. When Burnside was about to execute the move which resulted in the battle of Fredericksburg, the batteries were placed on Falmouth Heights over the town and the people were ordered to leave the city. Only a small per cent responded to the order and Burnside was compelled to disarrange his plans or open his batteries on the city, while the people were still in it. When the iron hail began to fall through the roofs of the houses and on the streets the people became panicstricken and poured out of the city, over the fields and took refuge in rear of the confederate army on Maries Heights. So it is not strange that the citizens of the United States in Cuba were unmoved by the notices served on them by McKinley and Lee until the last minute, when they were seized by a panic and appealed for help and time to do what they should have done a week ago.

Farm Animals.

American Economist: A recent bulletin of the department of agriculture gives some interesting figures concerning the number of live stock on farms in the United States on January 1, 1898. The report says there were "13,960,911 horses, 2,257,665 mules, 15,840,886 milch cows, 29,264,197 oxen and other cattle, 37,656,960 sheep and 40,759,993 swine. Of the 17 states reporting a total of over one million of hogs, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show an increase, and Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and eight southern states a decrease. There is a marked increase in the value of live stock on farms reported from almost every section of the country."

The largest increase in value has been in sheep, the farm animals whose value is most affected by the presence or absence of a fair degree of protection. While it is true that the 45,000,000 cattle owned in the United States command a higher market price than would prevail if there were no restriction upon the free importation of animals from across our borders, and while the same is true as to horses, mules and swine, the most ruinous effects of foreign competition are visible in the case of sheep and their great staple product, wool.

Free wool under the Wilson tariff cost the farmers of the United States an average of more than $1 per head of their sheep in the reduced value which resulted from the free admission of the low-priced wools of all creation. In many cases the loss was far greater than $1 per head. For example, in October, 1894, two months after the Wilson tariff went into operation, at an assignee's sale in Jefferson county, Ohio, several lots of fine black top merinos were knocked down at 60 cents each for ewes, 20 cents for lambs and 60 cents for registered bucks. To-day, according to the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, "ewes of the same grade are worth $3 to $4 each, lambs $2 to $2.50 and registered bucks $15 to $25."

It is conservatively estimated that the gain in values of sheep and wool as the direct result of the Dingley tariff amounts to upward of $100,000,000. Not long ago the Des Moines Register, one of the leading daily newspapers of Iowa, printed figures showing that for the four years of Wilson-Gorman free trade the loss in values of farm animals in the United States amounted to $2,500,000,000.

It will therefore be seen that the secretary of agriculture puts the case very moderately when he says, "There is a marked increase in the value of live stock on farms reported from almost every section of the country." The benefits to farmers must be reckoned by hundreds of millions of dollars.

A Wholesome Measure.

American Economist: One of the biggest feathers in the cap of the present administration might appropriately be in the form of a tea leaf. The enactment in March, 1897, and the subsequent enforcement of the well considered new tea law has been doubly advantageous. It has not only resulted in the exclusion of unwholesome low-grade stuff heretofore imported and sold in large quantities as tea, but it has given to the people of the whole country teas of unquestionable purity. Since this law has been in operation the customs examiners have been furnished with uniform standards carefully selected by the most eminent tea experts in the country, and by the application of these standards to all teas offered for import it has been possible to rigidly exclude all inferior and adulterated tea.

The customs authorities of the port of New York say that since last spring not a pound of impure tea has come into this country. The tea drinkers of the United States are thus protected in a sanitary sense, and the consumption of good tea has increased.

An attempt to reimport about 180,000 pounds of inferior teas once rejected by the examiners at this port was promptly stopped only a few days ago by the local appraiser. This merchandise came here originally from China. After its first rejection by the federal tea examiner it was taken out of the country as required by law. The supposition is that its owners took it to Canada and sent it from there to England, for on its recent appearance here it came direct from London. A few years ago this country was flooded with bad teas, some of them of a very deleterious quality. Today there is probably no country in the world more free than is our own from such mischievous merchandise.

A Protective Decision.

American Economist: A decision of national importance was that made by the United States general appraisers a few days ago when they sustained the customs officers of the port of Boston in holding that hides of American cattle, the growth of the United States, are dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem. This decision practically protects the government against the loss of $375,000 of import duties yearly, and it makes perfectly clear a point of the tariff law which has been the subject of much misunderstanding and controversy on the part of importers of hides.

As an illustration of the effect of this decision a simple sum in arithmetic may be used. There are fully 500,000 American beef cattle exported from this country each year. In response to the demands of this market all of these hides come back to the United States. They are worth on the average $5 each, making an aggregate valuation of $2,500,000. A duty of 15 per cent on this total sum is $375,000, which, under the recent interpretation of the law, goes into the Federal treasury.

The Dingley traiff law says that "articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means," shall be admitted free of duty. The point at issue before the general appraisers was whether the hides of these American cattle, salted and disinfected for this market, could be considered advanced in condition and value. The general appraisers took the ground that the process of salting and disinfecting the hides did advance their condition and completely changed their commercial if not their physical, identity. It was a question whether the government should have or lose $375,000 a year, and one effect of the decision may be to stop dishonest importations of so-called American cattle hides. The bogus hides finding that they cannot get in here free, will keep away entirely.

As to the Indians.

Indianapolis Sentinal: A Madrid paper, La Union, declares that in the last century Americans have exterminated more people than all other nations since the beginning of the Christian era. It asks, "What became of the 6,000,000 Indians?" There never were 6,000,000 Indians within the boundaries of the United States—probably never more than one-tenth of that number—and whisky, smallpox, measles and other advantages of civilization are chiefly responsible for the fact that only about one-half the original number remain. The Americans never killed as many Indians as the Indians killed Americans. But what became of the Indians in Cuba and in every other place the Spaniards colonized? They were reduced to slavery, and more of them were worked to death than were ever killed in America. We would commend La Union a careful perusal of the valuable work of Las Casas on the "Destruction of the Indies," before it essays criticism of Americans to the Indians. We have had some bad spots in our record, but we were not Spaniards.

Our Circulation.

A comparative statement given out by the treasury department shows that during the month of March the net increase in money in circulation was $29,681,968 and that the circulation per capita April 1 was $23.69.

During that period the net increase in the treasury was $1,994,509, principally in gold. The general stock of money in the country amounts to $2,419,786,148. The amount in the treasury is $657,677,-503 and the amount in circulation is $1,-756,068,645, against $1,669,000,694, April 1, 1897.

Marriage Misfit.

Mrs. Clara E. McMahon, daughter of Adlai T. Ewing of Bloomington, late ambassador to Belgium, has begun proceedings in the supreme court to obtain a divorce from Thomas J. McMahon. Mrs. McMahon alleges desertion. The court is told in the bill that the marriage took place June 10, 1891, in Bloomington, and that her husband deserted her without just cause in October, 1895, remaining away two years. Mr. McMahon now lives in Belfast, Ireland.

School Notes.

From the Daily of Saturday.

At the office of the county superintendent today Mrs. Porter of the Pugh school, and Miss Yeoman of the Jackson street school took examinations for the vacancies in the city school caused by the resignation of Miss Akin and Miss Condell. Miss Anna Florey will take charge of the Harmony school near Dalton City next week.

Charles Medford will begin next week as teacher at the Belle Prairie school, south of Elwin.

GOING AWAY.

Rev. A. M. Danely Elected President at Quincy.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE'S GAIN.

An Old Methodist Institution—New President Will Take Full Charge in a Few Weeks—Will Reside at the Mansion.

From the Daily of Friday.

Rev. A. M. Danely returned last evening from Quincy where he went to consult with the trustees of Chaddock College regarding their appointment of him to the presidency of the college. This offer was made to Rev. Danely about one month ago and as it was entirely without his knowledge or seeking he has found it necessary to take some time to consider the offer before making a definite decision regarding it. Rev. Danely was elected at the meeting of the trustees Thursday, to serve as president for five years and has decided to accept the presidency of the college. The college is now under the control of the Methodist church and is one of the oldest schools in the state. The main building was built by ex-Governor Wood of Illinois and cost originally $104,000. It is built of stone and marble and is a beautiful and imposing building. A new dormitory has recently been added which has all the modern conveniences and will accommodate about 80 students. The campus is one of the finest in the United States. In it there are growing species of every tree found in this climate and the entire grounds are well kept, extensive and beautiful.

Rev. Danely will continue in charge of his work on the Methodist circuit for the present, but will go to Quincy in about three weeks to make out the catalogue for the coming year and will go again in June to deliver the sermon at commencement. He has not yet decided as to the faculty but will retain the services of the present teachers in elocution and Latin. The musical department is one of the strong features of the school and Rev. Danely will advance this department as far as possible obtaining the best talent and instructors to be found.

Rev. Danely will remove with his family to the handsome home of the college president some time in September and will be ready to take up the work of the new term.

Dr. Robert *Spaulding*.

Robert Spalding, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Spalding, graduated yesterday from the Simms Medical college at St. Louis, and he is now in possession of his diploma. "Bob" will soon hang out his shingle and begin the practice of his profession in Decatur or elsewhere.

Sales of Real Estate.

George W. Handy to Robert McCane, lot 9 in block 1 of S. K. Thompson's addition to Decatur; $1500.

DECATUR SOLDIERS

Who Would Serve if War is Declared.

CITY WELL REPRESENTED

In the State Militia—Besides the Members of Company H There are a Number of Officers of Regiment.

From the Daily of Friday.

It is believed by those who are in a position to know that if war is declared the Illinois National Guard would at once be called out and in that event there would be quite a number of men from Decatur belonging to the militia who would be called upon to give service. Company H is made up of men living this city and in in addition to the members of the company there are a number of others in Decatur who are staff or line officers in the Fifth regiment. If the militia should be called out the members of the local company could be brought together on very short notice. The addresses of all the men are kept by the officers and it would require but a very few hours to bring them together ready for actual service. The men connected with the company watch with great interest the turn the national events take each day as they feel that if a war takes place they will be the first to be called to the front.

To thoroughly understand the relations of the Decatur men to the militia it is necessary to know something of the organization of the state troops. Governor Tanner is commander-in-chief of the militia of the state and they are subject to his call, but according to the law of the country the governor is required to turn his troops over to the president when the latter calls for them. The practical commander of the Illinois troops is Adjutant General Reece, and all orders are issued from or through him. There are three brigades in the state and each is commanded by a brigadier general. The Fifth regiment is a part of the second brigade, which is commanded by Brigadier General Barkley. The commander of the Fifth regiment is Col. J. E. Culver, a Springfield man, and a brother of J. H. Culver of this city. The regiment is made up of men from Decatur, Jacksonville, Springfield and other smaller towns in this part of the state, the Decatur men forming simply one company of the regiment. There are several other men in Decatur outside of the company who belong to the regiment, but have no immediate connection with Company H. Next to Col. Culver in rank is Lieutenant Colonel Frank Wells, who lives in Decatur. There are three battalions in the regiment and one of these is commanded by Major Colladay, also of this city. Among the staff officers is the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Keeley of Dwight, who is well known in this city. The first assistant surgeon of the regiment is a Decatur man, Dr. James L. Bevans, who has the rank of captain. The second assistant is Dr. Ames and the third assistant surgeon, Dr. Dinsmore of Jacksonville. In times of war there are with each regiment four hospital stewards, who are pharmacists and who oversee the hospital corps of 18 privates. In times of peace there is but one hospital steward and this appointment in the Fifth regiment will probably go to Will Hounsum, another Decatur man. His name is now being considered and his appointment is expected in a few days. There are a number of other officers on the colonel's staff, including chaplain, quartermaster, signal officer, etc. Another Decatur man who would be connected with the militia in case they are called out is Lieutenant Arthur Gallagher, now of Springfield, who would be on the brigade staff. In the event of war Decatur would be well represented in the state militia by both officers and men.

F. F. Demle and Mrs. Maggie Brady of Champaign, were married on Tuesday night.

A Life for 50c.

Many people have been cured of Kidney diseases by taking a 50c bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard.

In South Africa there is a great demand for donkeys, as thy are proof against climate, plague and flies.

Have You Had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fondersmith of Hoopeston, formerly of Fisher, celebrated their golden wedding Monday.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. H. W. Bell.

A $1624 bridge of iron and stone will be built at once in Tremont township, near Allentown.

Miss Marion, daughter of Judge F. M. Wright of Urbana and Charles Milton Lewis will be married April 21.

A Life Saved.

Marvelous cures of throat and lung affections are made daily by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Miss Annie Swan, Petersburg, Va., writes: "My brother was attacked by a bad cough and cold, and it was thought he had consumption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup was used, and to our great surprise it made him well and hearty. There is no better cure in the world than this Syrup." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Fishing for Health.

When a man breaks down with that dread disease, consumption, and recognizes his condition, he starts out to fish for health. He tries this thing and that thing. He consults this doctor and that doctor. He indulges in all kinds of absurd athletic exercises. He tries first one climate and then another. He tries the rest cure and the work cure. He grows steadily worse.

That is the story of most consumptives. Finally, when the consumptive dies, the doctor shrugs his shoulders and pronounces consumption incurable. A thirty years' test of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has demonstrated that it cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, before the lungs are too far wasted. In a consumptive there is a weaker spot than even the lungs. That spot is the stomach. A consumptive never really begins to die until his stomach gives out. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only braces up the stomach, but acts directly on the lungs, healing them and driving out all impurities. Honest medicine dealers will not urge you to take an inferior substitute.

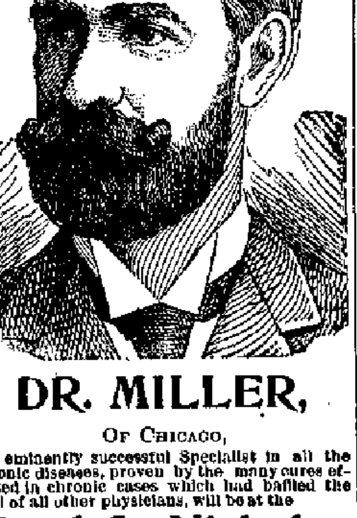
"I had a very bad cough, also night-sweats, and was almost in my grave with consumption," writes Mrs. Clara A. McIntyre, Box 171, Ashland, Middlesex Co., Mass. "A friend of mine who had died with consumption came to me in a dream and told me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thank the Lord, I did so. By the time I had taken half of the first bottle I felt much better. I kept on until I had taken three bottles. That was all I needed. I got well and strong again."

Whenever constipation is one of the complicating causes of disease, the most perfect remedy is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are always effective, yet absolutely mild and harmless. There never was any remedy invented which can take their place. They never gripe.

DR. MILLER & CO.,

The Regular and Reliable Specialists, Who have Visited Shelbyville and Other County Seats Since 1891,

Cures permanently the cases they undertake and sends the incurable home without taking a fee from them. This is why they continue their visits year after year while other Specialists have made a few visits and ceased to return.



DR. MILLER,

OF CHICAGO,

An eminently successful Specialist in all the chronic diseases, proven by the many cures effected in chronic cases which had baffled the skill of all other physicians, will be at the

Hotel St. Nicholas

DECATUR, ILL.,

Tuesday April 26, 1898.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Their hospital experience and extensive practice have made them so proficient that they can name and locate a disease in a few moments. Treats all curable cases of Catarrh, Nose, Throat and Lung diseases, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Gravel, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous and Heart Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, Bright's Disease and Consumption in early stages, Diseases of Bladder and Female Organs; Stammering treated and recurrence prevented.

A never-failing remedy for Big-Neck.

Every case of PILES, FISTULÆ and RUPTURE, guaranteed cure without detention from business.

Private Diseases a Specialty. Seminal Weakness, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Lost Manhood, and the effects of early vice or excess, producing emissions, debility, nervousness, defective memory, dizziness, etc., which ruins both mind and body. POSITIVELY CURED.

...Wonderful Cures...

Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. We undertake no incurable cases, but cure thousands given up to die.

CONSULTATION

Free and Confidential.

ADDRESS

DR. R. B. Miller & Co.,

170 Oakwood Boulevard,
CHICAGO, ILL.

REFERENCE: Oakland National Bank, Chicago

ELMIRA COLLEGE for WOMEN

Chartered 1855.

High grade college course. Superior advantages in music and art. Faculty, buildings, equipments and grounds, superior. Home comforts, family spirit, pleasant association with teachers assured. Delightful climate, health record of students unsurpassed. Increased endowment, scholarships and generous cash prizes. Modern improvements, steam heat, electric light and elevator. Present day methods. Advanced scholarship, unsectarian, positively Christian. Tuition for College course, home and board, three hundred dollars a year. The highest possible college course at the lowest possible rate. Correspondence invited.

A. C. MACKENZIE, D. D., President, ELMIRA, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PEDDECORD, BURROWS & CO.,

Bankers.

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Same as an incorporated bank; Buy and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper, LOAN MONEY ON MORTGAGE SECURITY, make Mortgage Investments for Customers, and furnish them

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES,

under private key, in OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT, Free of Charge.

Jan 17, 1894-wtf

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1896-7.

1. First Saturday in February.
2. First Saturday in April.
3. Fist Saturday in June.
4. At close of Teachers' Institute.
5. First Saturday of November.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.

JOHN G. KELLER Co. Supt., Decatur, Illinois

Oct18-wtf

Race Clothing Mfg. Co.

GOOD TASTE IN DRESS

Is nothing but good sense applied to your clothes, or, we'll say, good judgment in picking out your clothier. If you wear Hart, Schaffner & Marx guaranteed clothes you'll be in good taste, in perfect fashion and money in pocket beside. H. S. & M. clothes fit perfectly, wear better and keep in shape longer than any other clothes we know of. They are sold by the leading fashionable clothier in every large city in America. ... ...

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

H. S. & M.

GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

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We show a full line of all the grades and the newest patterns in Fancy Sack Suits, regular cuts and stouts, and 3-button Frocks.

SPRING OVERCOAT in Coverts and Vicunas Serge and Silk lined, the swellest coat in the city. We have the EXCLUSIVE SALE and it will pay you to see us.

RACE CLOTHING MFG. CO., 135 North Water St.

The New York Weekly Tribune

THE GREAT
NATIONAL FAMILY
NEWSPAPER
For FARMERS
and VILLAGERS
And your favorite home paper.

The Republican,

DECATUR, ILL.,

BOTH One Year for *$1.00.*

Send all orders to THE REPUBLICAN, Decatur, Ill.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 340 PAGES. A National Book of reference for Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and appointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc; the personnel of Congress, names of principal offices of the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, complete articles on the Currency, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The Standard American Almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whitaker's Almanac in Europe. PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID.

Send all orders to HAMSHER & CALHOUN, Decatur, Ill.

The Standard of Excellence

The average woman cannot discriminate justly between machines, so far as their mechanical construction is concerned, but she can always wisely judge their work.

ALL THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF A FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE ARE MOST PERFECTLY COMBINED IN . . .

SIMPLICITY— so it can be easily adjusted, and won't get out of order.

SPEED— so that it will do the most work with the least effort.

STABILITY— so that it will wear the longest with the least repairs.

STYLE— so that it will be an ornament to the home.

SINGER WORK IS ALWAYS GOOD WORK.

This is why Singer Machines maintain their supremacy all over the world, making the Singer trade-mark a reliable guarantee of perfection. . . . .

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

The Decatur Weekly Republican And The Macon Record

$1.25 A YEAR--Invariably in Advance.

Subscriptions taken at the MACON RECORD OFFICE, MACON, ILL.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RUNAWAY HORSES

Created Excitement on the Streets To-Day.

RAN INTO THE LIGHT TOWER

And Broke the Vehicle Badly—The Team Belonged to James Lebo, a Farmer Living at Macon.

From the Daily of Saturday.

A bad runaway occurred this forenoon in the business portion of the city. A team hitched to a spring wagon and belonging to James Lebo of Macon was standing near Peddecord and Burrows' bank when they took fright at an electric car and ran away. Mr. Lebo had left his team to go into a store on business. The horses were supposed to be gentle and it was not supposed by the owner that they would ever run away.

The team dashed down the street and ended up at the corner of South Main and Wood streets. At that point they ran into the electric light tower. One of the horses was on one side of one of the supports of the tower and the other horse was on the other side. They were going at a high rate of speed and when they came in contact with the tower the neck yoke was broken and the front axle of the vehicle was bent almost double by the force of the collision. No one was hurt and the horses were not injured in the least, but the spring wagon was badly broken. Mr. Lebo took his vehicle to a repair shop and had it mended before he was able to return home. The runaway created considerable excitement as there were a good many people on the street at the time.

J. S. AND H. C. STARR

Have Organized the Riverside Carriage Co., and Are After Out of Town Business.

Starr's vehicle and bicycle business has grown until it is one of the largest in the state. Their method of increasing sales by making reasonable prices has secured for them the largest retail vehicle and bicycle business in Decatur, and now they propose to reach out after business and sell throughout the country on the same plan that has been so successful in Decatur.

With this idea in view they have literally bought vehicles and bicycles by the train load and have already received fifty cars of 1898 vehicles and bicycles.

This immense purchase enables them to undersell and at the same time furnish high class merchandise at what smaller dealers must ask for cheaper goods. H. C. Starr and C. C. Barnard will have charge of the Decatur retail trade as heretofore and J. S. Starr will manage the Riverside Carriage Co.

WARSHIPS AND POWDER.

Two More Sea Forts Added to Uncle Sam's Formidable Navy.

Weymouth, England, April 9.—The United States cruiser Topeka (formerly Diogenes) and United States torpedo boat Somers, sailed this morning for the United States.

Recent Purchase.

Hongkong, April 9.—The United States has purchased the British steamer Zafiro. The Zafiro is a vessel of a thousand tons and was owned by the China and Manilla Steamship company.

Powder for War.

Wilmington, Del., April 9.—The Dupont De Nemours company, it is understood, has received orders for furnishing $16,000,000 worth of powder. The mills are being run night and day

INDIANS EAGER TO FIGHT.

Crow Dog's Regiment of Young Sioux Bucks in Line for Battle.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9.—Inspector McLaughlin has written a friend in this city that Crow Dog, the famous old Indian chief of the Sioux Indians at the Rosebud agency, has offered a regiment of young bucks for service in the event of war with Spain. Mr. McLaughlin, in speaking of the proposition, says: "One could not get together from their number as fine a body of regular troops as there is in the world. They are fine riders, expert with the rifle, have lots of endurance, are thoroughly at home in any weather, and for scouting work and regular duty, and even fighting in extended order, they would be the equals of any troops in the country. The Sioux are thoroughly loyal and could be relied upon to do their whole duty in any place they are put. If the government desires their aid, I can assure it of not less than 1000 fine fellows from the Sioux agencies."

IN A CREMATORY.

The Body of Miss Frances E. Willard Reduced to Ashes.

Chicago, April 9.—In accordance with her frequently expressed wish the body of Frances E. Willard was cremated today. The ashes will be interred in the Williams family lot at Rosehill cemetery tomorrow. The ceremony of incineration was kept secret to avoid the presence of a curious crowd.

CHICAGO NAVAL RESERVES

Gen. McNulta and His Brave Veterans Cause a Lively Scene.

Chicago, April 9—Sixteen members of the Chicago naval reserve, led by General John McNulta, president of the naval reserves' association, went on the floor of the Board of Trade in full uniform today, creating much enthusiasm. About $1000 was raised in a few minutes towards their equipment.

Michigan All Right.

Lansing, Mich., April 9.—On the recommendation of Governor Pingree the house today passed the bill authorizing a war loan of half a million dollar, and for the recruiting of the state militia up to the full fighting strength. The senate was not in session today.

FINISH TO-NIGHT

Garver vs. Crea Case is Still on Trial.

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

Is Being Introduced To-Day—Letters of Administration Granted in the County Court.

The case of David Garver vs. Hugh Crea will probably come to a close tonight. It has been in session in the circuit court for several days and has been a hard fought legal battle. This morning the defense finished the introduction of testimony. Master in Chancery J. J. Finn, Alexander McIntosh and Len White were on the stand this morning to testify that Mr. Crea has earned $1700 attorney fees. They testified that they thought from $5500 to $6000 was due Mr. Crea for his services to Mr. Garver. This afternoon Mr. Garver was on the stand and several other witnesses are to be examined and when the attorneys have made their arguments the case will go to the jury. It is unusual for court to be held Saturday afternoon, but today Judge Vail held a session so that the case could be finished and so that it would not be necessary to hold the jury over Sunday. The only entries on the court dockets today were as follows:

CHANCERY.

Louise Davis et al vs. Louise P Smith et al; chancery. Decree pro confesso defendants not answering original cross bill and referred for proof and conclusion. Motion by complainant in amended bill to withdraw depositions and master report filed November 11, 1896. Motion confessed and depositions and report withdrawn.

Louise Davis et al vs. Louise P. Smith et al; chancery. Leave to amend bill.

H. Mueller et al vs. Alma M. Kinney et al; bill to quiet title. Decree pro confesso; cause and decree as prayed of H. Mueller.

COMMON LAW.

David M. Garver vs. Hugh Crea; assumpsit. Leave to defendant to withdraw plea of general issue.

ADMINISTRATRIX APPOINTED.

Today in the county court Judge Hammer appointed Martha A Withgott administratrix of the estate of the late James Withgott. The estate consists of household goods, live stock and farm implements valued at $100. The administratrix gave bond in the sum of $200 with W. M Davis and Elijah Coombs as sureties.

Patriotism.

New York, April 9.—The shipping firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton have notified the government that they are about to place the steamer Virginia at the service of the American consul, Hanna, at San Juan, Porto Rico, to transport himself and family and other Americans to the Danish Island of St. Thomas.

Should be Improved.

With every rain there comes fresh complaints because of the condition of the street crossing from King's drug store to the Millikin building at the corner of East Main and Water street. This crossing is used perhaps more than any other in town and is in the worst condition. Between the tracks of the street car line the paving has settled and the water stands for two or three days after a rain in puddles so deep that it requires a pair of seven league boots or a boat to get over without wetting the feet and clothing.

Calcutta saw the largest parade of British troops it had ever looked upon at the recent unveiling of the equestrian statue of Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

The population of Egypt has increased by 43 per cent in the last 15 years.

In the river Llano, in Texas, islands of floating sand are sometimes seen.

Mississippi has only 1.88 per cent of the railroad mileage in the country.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. H. W. Bell.

Piscatorial authorities say that, were it not for the natural enemies of fish, the codfish would fill all the available space in the seas, rivers and oceans.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE,
Our Consul General at Havana.

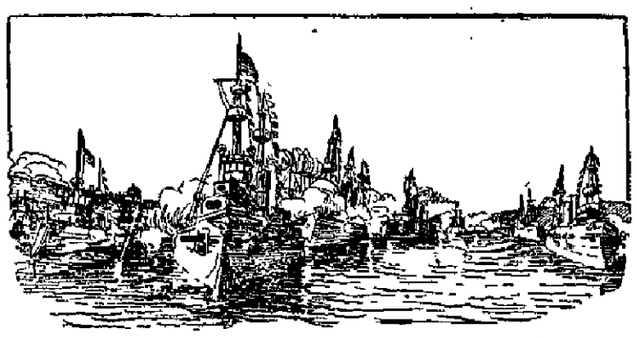
SPANISH TEMPER IN CUBA

Description of Outrages Imposed on Americans Who Brought Supplies.

HISSES--THREATS OF ASSASSINATION

Kansas City Man Had to Flee to His Steamer to Escape Personal Violence -- Outbreak May Come at Any Time.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—The Star prints a report from its correspondent sent to Matanzas on board the steamer Utstein with 700 tons of relief supplies for the reconcentrados, as evidence in support of General Lee's demand for more time to get Americans out of Cuba. The correspondent describes the fearful condition of the starving reconcentrados and the difficulty experienced in getting the supplies unloaded, owing to Spanish interference. Notwithstanding the errand of mercy the people in charge of relief were insulted and bullied at every turn; crowded off the walks by Spanish soldiers, hissed at, spat at and threats made to assassinate all Americans in Matanzas, under the lead of the Spanish volunteers Finally it became so violent that the correspondent at the advice of Consul Brice, went on board the vessel to avoid an outbreak.



The North Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy.

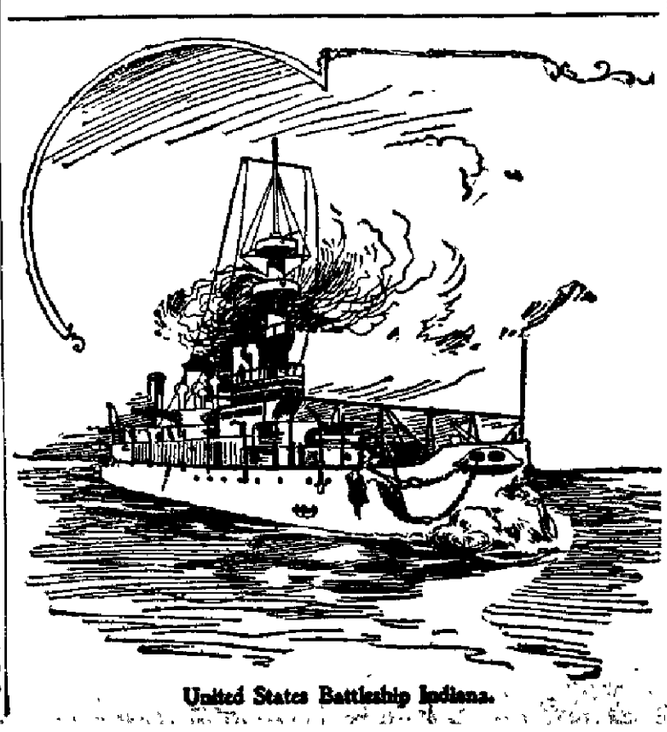
FERN "BLOWN UP" A CANARD

Sensational Story From Havana Entirely Groundless--No Confirmation.

A wild rumor was current early this morning that the United States ship Fern, in Havana harbor, had been blown up or fired upon by the guns from Morro Castle at 1:45 a. m. The story occasioned intense excitement in Decatur and elsewhere.

Nothing in the Story.

Washington, April 9.—The navy department officials ridicule and discredit the rumors that the Fern was blown up at Havana. Information received shows that up to 10:30 this morning General Lee had not left Havana. No advices of disturbances have been received, therefore such reports are discredited. The Spanish minister said today that he had received no news of any disaster to the Fern.



United States Battleship Indiana.

FRANK CURTIS

Successor to Jewelry Firm of Otto E. Curtis & Bro.

MONEY PAID AND DEAL CLOSED

New Proprietor a Practical Silversmith and an Energetic Business Man—A Popular Store With the People.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Frank Curtis is now the sole proprietor and manager of the old established jewelry firm of Otto E. Curtis & Bro. on East Main street The transfer of the interests of the late O. E. Curtis was made yesterday when Frank Curtis paid the cash to Outten & Roby, representatives of Mrs. Curtis, thus consummating the deal.

This is a business transaction of more than ordinary importance as it involves big interests and means a good deal in the commercial circles of Decatur, especially to Mr. Curtis, who is now proprietor of one of the oldest established and best known business houses of the city.

Frank, who is a native of Decatur, has been connected with the firm for 23 years, the last nine years as a partner. Early in his career he acquired the commendable habit of strict attention to business and his attention to the details of the interests of the house has been a great benefit to him, for since the death of his brother in March, 1896, Frank has had entire charge of the business, besides being called upon to settle up the affairs of his brother's estate. He has accomplished the task, while looking after the wants of the patrons of the house in its various extensive departments. Since the death in the firm the eye of the public has been directed toward the young man and he has proven to the business men and the people generally that he has been more than equal to the emergency. Mr. Curtis is a practical man in the jewelry line, being personally familiar with all the details of the business. Besides he has an extensive personal acquaintance with the people of Decatur and throughout this part of the state and everybody who has had dealings with Mr. Curtis know him to be uniformly courteous and a man of the strictest integrity.

Otto and Frank were equal partners in the business. They had equal interests in other pieces of property in Decatur. Frank now has a half interest with the Otto E. Curtis' heirs in the Brunswick hotel property, a residence in the 1400 block on North Church street, a residence on East Division street, one block on Water, a residence on Orchard street. In addition to this Mrs. Otto E. Curtis and her two boys are keeping house at her old home in Rochester, N. Y., along with her mother. Ralph G. Curtis is studying medicine in the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia.

Frank Curtis will continue the jewelry business at the present location, and invites all old patrons and the public generally to visit the house. A full line of all that is up to date and desirable in the jewelry and other departments of the house will always be on sale.

Married at Beardstown.

George W. Morris of Decatur and Miss May Adams of Vera, Ill., were married on last Thursday at Beardstown. Mr. Morris is a well and favorably known young man of Decatur and is employed as a moulder at the Union Iron Works. Miss Adams is a young school teacher having taught at Vandalia, Ill., this year. Mr. and Mrs. Morris arrived in Decatur last evening and will go to housekeeping at once.

Will Come on May 24 or 25.

Word has been received by the committee appointed to secure Rev. George B. Vosburgh for a lecture to be delivered under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the First Baptist church that Rev. Vosburgh will deliver the lecture on May 24 or 25, arranging the date to suit the convenience of the committee. The subject of the lecture will be "Through the Holy Land on Horseback."

Temporary Bridge.

Steward Burley of the county farm has put in a temporary bridge over Steven's creek north of the county farm to replace the one washed out by the recent high waters and travel will now be resumed on that road.

Bank Statement.

New York, April 9.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve decreased $684,000. Loans decreased $8,000,000. Depo its decreased $12,400,000. The banks hold $35,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Has Found a Home.

The child who was temporarily at the home of Mrs. M. A. Kenney has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kramer of East Eldorado street.

A Beacon of Hope,

To those afflicted with Kidney or Bladder Diseases is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard.

W. A. Flint is preparing to move to Paxton to engage in general merchandising.

The hottest region is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name.

The total number of office holders in the civil service of the country is 178,717, and their aggregate salaries amount to $9,589,927.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned ones of blue mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. H. W. Bell.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

It Comes to the Preacher from Over Study and Brain Tire—It Comes to Any Person, too, who Worries and Frets.

From the Huron Tribune, Bad Axe, Mich.

A "breaking down of the nervous system" is a modern expression,—a modern complaint. It is induced by prolonged strain and the overtaxing of the nervous system, and is a product of over hurry and hustle. It affects the preacher and the lawyer—the direct result of brain tire. It affects people in any walk of life, too, who worry and fret. It means a depleting of the nerve forces.

It is curable by complete rest and change of scene, also by the use of nerve restoratives and nerve foods. As the first method is not within the reach of all, the latter offers the most universal and practical method of treating the complaint. When it is determined that medicine is to be used, select that one which contains the most nerve-nourishing properties. Do not take nerve tonics. They only stimulate, and the reaction leaves you worse than you were before. Select the medicine that is to the nerves what meat is to the body—one that as it builds up the nerves, also increases your weight. The best thing for the purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the reputation of which is built up in solid and indisputable proof, and which is known in every hamlet in the country.

As a proof of its merits in such cases, read the following letter of a clergyman:

DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—In April, 1896, I was a hopeless case, owing to a complete breaking down of my nervous system and to a persistent stomach trouble. I had been treated by a great many physicians but received no permanent benefit. I had been down four times with nervous prostration and twice with gastritis. These attacks would come with such [illegible] as to bring me into stupors. The time came when physicians said I must stop preaching or die. I would be so exhausted after the last service on Sunday that I could scarcely get from the pulpit. Many a time I have had to sit down and rest before I could leave the church in order to gain a little strength. I could eat neither meat nor vegetables. I dared not allow my bare feet to as much as touch the cold carpet or floor, to say nothing of taking a cold foot bath. If I did I was immediately seized with cramps. In this condition I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took one box and felt no better—in fact worse. I said I would take no more, but my wife urged the matter, feeling my life depended upon the result, as every thing else had failed, and I was "used up." I therefore continued to take them. Since then, and it has been several months, I have had but one slight attack and have enjoyed life. Have preached all summer and held revival meetings for fifteen weeks. During that time my wife was sick seven weeks, so that my rest was much broken. Some nights I did not sleep at all. I have had no muscular exercise for years until recently, when I have done some work in my garden, and my muscles stand the test remarkably well. I can eat any thing I desire, and can now enjoy a cold bath daily. Every Sabbath I preach three times, and now think I am good for another twenty years if the Lord wills. I am surprised at myself and sometimes think it cannot be possible that I have accomplished what I have.

(Signed) "REV. J. N. MCCREADY,
Elkton, Mich."

Find attached, the affidavit of Mr. McCready, made before a notary public.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA, }

J. N. McCready, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statements made by him are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1897. J. D. BROOKS, *Notary Public.*

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

DEATH ON CHILKOOT PASS.

Fifty People Caught by a Crushing Snow Slide.

Skagway, Alaskha, April 8, via Seattle, April 9.—At about noon April 3 on the Chilkoot trail, between the Rails and Stone House, about 31 men met death and a large number of others were injured more or less, in a snow slide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice, which came down from the mountain on the left hand side of the trail, midway between the Scales and Stone House The known dead are:

Gus Sobarth, Seattle.
Frank Sprague, Seattle.
Steve Stevenson, Seattle.
Tom Collins, Portland, Ore.
C. P. Harrison, Seattle.
W. L. Riley, Seattle.
One woman, name unknown.
Ed Atwood, New York.
O. Beck, Sanford, Fla.
Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.
John Morgan, Emporia, Kan.
—— Grimes, Sacramento, Cal., who has a brother in business at Dyea.

Two of the seriously injured are Walter Chappey of New York and John C. Murphy of Dixon, Dakota.

Fully 50 people were overtaken and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The English Score a Victory.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade in their defeat of the Dervishes at Atmaare and the capture of Mahmund, the Dervish commander and 4000 of his followers, lost 10 killed and 90 wounded. The Egyptians lost 51 killed, and had 14 of 310 men wounded. The Dervishes had 2000 killed.

Butterine Decision.

Chicago, April 9.—The circuit court has decided that manufacturers of butterine have a constitutional right to color their product yellow in imitation of butter. This, in effect, annuls the butterine law passed by the last legislature.

Christion Union Meeting.

The Christian Union meeting will be held at the W. C. T. U. rooms at 3:30 p. m. for the Sunday school. Gospel meeting will be held at 3:30 p. m.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.

TO EVERY MAN.

This offer is made by the

ILLINOIS STATE SANITARIUM

provided application be made at once, in order that its inventions, appliances and never failing remedies may receive the widest possible publicity, and prove their own merits by actual quick and permanent cures. No money whatever will be received by the Illinois State Sanitarium from anyone under its treatment until its medical results are acknowledged. Its remedies and appliances have been commended in the newspapers of Two Continents and endorsed by the greatest doctors in the world. Where development is desired they accomplish it and never fail to invigorate, upbuild and fortify.

They infuse new life and energy. They permanently stop all losses which undermine the constitution and produce despondency. They restore, refresh and restore to manhood, regardless of age. They cure evil habits and permanently remove their effects, as well as those of excesses and over taxed brain work, neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. No failure, no publicity, no deception, no disappointment. WRITE TO-DAY.

Illinois State Sanitarium,
Evanston, Ill.

REPORT

Of T. J. Draper, Treasurer of the Commissioners of Highways, Town of Mt. Zion, for the Year Ending March 27, 1898.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Town of Mt. Zion,
MACON COUNTY }

The following is a statement by T. J. Draper, Treasurer of the commissioner of highways of the Town of Mt. Zion, in the County and State aforesaid, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending on the 28th day of March, 1898, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said T. J. Draper, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the following statement by him subscribed is a correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received and the sources from which received, and the amount expended, and purposes for which expended, as set forth in said statement.

T. J. DRAPER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of March, 1898. D. F. DICKEY, Justice of the Peace.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

1897	
Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, commencing the first day of April, 1897	$1931.17
April 20, Received from C. M. Fletcher	22.20
June 11, S. D. Smith Village Treas.	27.60
July 26, C. H. Patterson, Co. Treas.	631.33
July 26, C. H. Patterson, Dist. Road one	87.49
Sept 11, J. W. Hodge	13.52
Sept. 11, U. G. Draper	14.50
March 21, C. B. Britton	1600.31
March 21, C. B. Britton, Dist. R. orders	220.64
Total	$4569.15

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.

To S. C. Cowgill for tile	$521.34
To B. F. Hector and others, for tiling	307.69
To Smith Bros., for lumber	216.98
To B. G. Matherly, pulling hedge	52.00
J. D. Adams & Co., 4 steel bridges	495.00
District Road orders cancelled	325.13
J. T. Belden Services as overseer	117.47
C. F. Scott, " " "	27.00
W. B. Martin, " " "	22.75
B. A. Burrows, " " "	23.75
N. J. Black, " " "	10.62
Robt. Akers, Grubbing on Hy	30.38
O. J. Lilly Grubbing on Hy	30.00
W. L. Elbor, Blacksmithing	20.00
T. J. Draper, Coms. on funds	82.75
For Mowing Weeds on Hy	88.00
For Hauling Tile, Lumber and other work on Hy	297.71
Total	$3271.22
Leaving a balance on hand of	$1297.93

Township Treasurer's Annual Statement.

By the Treasurer of Township No. 15 N, Range No. 3 East, in Macon County, Illinois, for the year beginning April 1st, 1897, and ending April 1st, 1898.

ACCOUNT WITH SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

RECEIPTS

Distributable funds on hand	$ 3 00
Interest	275 02
J. G. Keller	54 90

EXPENDITURES.

Distributed to districts	$ 272 42
Treasurer's salary	50 00
Incidental expenses	5 00
Publishing forme statement	1 00
Totals	$ 328.42

ACCOUNT WITH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

RECEIPTS.

On hand at beginning	$3390.33
Distribution of trustees	272.42
Taxes	5568.01

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$2001.00
Furniture and apparatus	204.25
District clerks	26.00
Repairs and improvements	141.75
Incidental expenses	135.04
On hand at ending	3044.77
Totals	$7530.05 $7530.05

J. S. HUGHES,
Treasurer, Tp. 15, Range 3 East.

State of Illinois, Macon county, ss.

I, J. S. Hughes, Treasurer of Township No 15, Range No. 3, in Macon county, Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct. J. S. HUGHES.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S
NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special
Extra Strength.
For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

BEFORE AFTER

H. W. Bell, the druggist, sole agent, N. Main and North Sts., Decatur, Ills.

It is estimated that more gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation in the whole world.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

If the United States defeats the Spanish navy quickly and neatly, as it surely will, it will be worth more to this nation than the war will cost by way of introduction to the other powers.

The 1000 Sioux Indians who want to form a regiment and go to Cuba to fight for the United States ought to be accepted by the government and put on the line where they will meet the Weylerites, and no questions should be asked.

Now that the American citizens have been removed from Havana General Blanco need have no further fear that they will precipitate a riot in that city. But the chances are that another lot of American citizens, doing business at the business end of cannon and rifles, will call on Blanco in a few days, who, while they will not precipitate a riot in Havana are likely to precipitate a panic among the bloviating Spaniards.

England has shown great friendship for the United States in the course of this government in relation to the Cuban crisis; but Russia, always the friend of the United States, went one better by refusing for some time, to join the other powers in presenting a joint petition to President McKinley on the ground that it was the business of the United States alone and none of the great powers had any right to interfere. It only consented on the ground that it was not to count.

Those people who think this government has no business to meddle with the Cuban troubles are unfit to be protected by governments. Nations, like individuals, cannot, like the turtle, pull themselves in and become a mere bump on the map of the world. Nations, like individuals in communities, who are entirely selfish are of no use in this world and will eventually die of inanimation. It is a mistake that such nations and such individuals were ever born. They are useless in this world and leave no history and no mourners.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Of course neither the president nor congress is giving any attention to the impertinent person in New York who calls himself the "legal representative of the Cuban Junta," and who says that if intervention in Cuba takes place without a recognition of independence the insurgents will turn against the United States. This ridiculous individual probably thinks that the United States wants to hold Cuba after driving the Spaniards out. Nothing is further from this country's intentions. Ultimately Cuba will be annexed, but the United States will never consent to annexation unless and until the people of Cuba desire by an overwhelming majority for it on a full and free vote. Any doubts on this point which may be held by any Cuban leaders should be immediately dispelled. The probability is that recognition will go hand in hand with intervention. But even if intervention comes first General Gomez and the rest of the insurgents will welcome United States aid, for this aid will give them the physical independence without which a resolution of recognition would be only an empty form.

The President Endorsed:

The Democratic press has been extremely unjust and partisan in its treatment of President McKinley touching his actions as to Spain. There might be an honest difference as to his policy in this Cuban affair, but when it comes to accusing the president of unpatriotic motives and of catering to the money changers the Democratic press is not only unjust but cruel and dishonest as it was toward Lincoln. In this respect the Democratic press does itself injustice. The delay which has marked the course of the administration in bringing Spain to a decision has been criticised by Republican as well as Democratic papers and is legitimate and no one will complain at that, because results will finally determine whether the president is justifiable in this mild course toward Spain or not. The indications now are that his course, in the light of all the facts was entirely proper and wise. So far as results have been developed it is shown that the navy and our coast defenses were not in condition to enter into a conflict with Spain. The president managed to keep Spain busy until we have perfected our arrangements and are now ready, unless it shall yet appear that some of our naval purchases abroad have not yet left neutral waters. In any event every day of delay has been occupied by preparation that will shorten the conflict and save, perhaps, thousands of lives. Congress, which at one time became restive and threatened to take things in its own hands seems to have become entirely reconciled and is now willing to concede that the president's course has been all right and that he has displayed great wisdom and patience in dealing with Spain, not in the interest of Spain, but in the interest of our own country and people, and is willing to trust his judgment in the course to be taken as to armed intervention.

Congress can safely do this. We will have a war with Spain and the president, under the constitution, will be the commander-in-chief of our army and navy and upon him will rest the matter of prosecuting the war. The president knows what war is and the chance are congress will be fully satisfied in the vigor he will show in pushing this war to a speedy conclusion. When war once begins there will be no hesitation and the commander who fails in diligence will promptly find himself superceded without much ado. He was trained to this under the gallant Sheridan and he knows what "pushing things" in war means.

The Message and Congress.

Possibly the greatest suspense ever endured by the American people has been experienced in the past week waiting for the president's message. The American people are tired of the duplicity, the lying and the brutality of Spain as to the war in Cuba. The masses know nothing about diplomacy, which must be invoked by the government and care less. They are governed by their sense of right and wrong and in this Cuban imbroglio their sympathies are with the Cubans because Spain has acted the role of the savage when she has failed in honorable warfare in a contest with a patriotic army which she refuses to recognize as a worthy foe, much less as a belligerent. The masses of American citizens want the war to stop and they want Spain driven off the island and the government of the patriots, who by their blood have won the title of liberty-loving freemen, to be recognized. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. It is on this account that the people were impatient for the message which they hope will end diplomacy and further delay and bring Spain to time.

The message has at last been transmitted to congress and while it may not meet the hopes of a large majority of the people because it does not embrace the recognition of the present government, it must be admitted that there is nothing vague in the state paper, but that the president, in a clear and dignified way places his views before congress and succeeds in raising a close question as to the feasibility of recognizing the present Cuban government pending armed intervention. The question which the president presents is whether the government shall intervene as a neutral power by force to end the war or by recognizing the independence of the Cuban government intervene by force an ally of the recognized government.

The president is clear on the rights of the government to intervene by force and in this position there will be none worth considering who will disagree with the president.

The president has shown in his message that he is entitled to credit for having pursued a vigorous policy with Spain and at the same time as the chief executive of a great nation has kept within the bounds of courtesy and international law, and in time this fact will be fully recognized by the people. But whether this follows or not he was responsible for his acts as chief executive and brought into his action an honesty of purpose that is commendable and his course has the approval of his conscience. He had no power to declare war on Spain, to attack a Spanish battleship or bombard a port. His sphere was to end the war by diplomacy, or appeals to Spain, or put the whole question in shape where this nation would be justifiable in intervening by force and his position all the time has been that he could recognize no settlement which did not involve the freedom of Cuba.

His efforts, in his sphere, has failed of the object and the use of the message was to say so to congress and ask for power to intervene by force. He tells congress he is now prepared and ready, as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to execute its orders.

The issue of war is now with congress, where under the constitution it belongs and congress will determine whether this country shall drive the Spanish butchers out of Cuba at the point of the bayonet under the smoke of American battleships It is to be hoped Spain's last trick, the cessation of hostilities, will be ignored by congress and that that body will act quickly and let the flying squadron and the South Atlantic squadron loose and use its judgment as to recognizing the present government as the president did. If congress should disagree with the president in that respect there will be no conflict between it and the executive. He has only given his views and quoted precedents. If congress desires a new precedent let it say so quickly, but in any event we want to begin business early by the clock.

The responsibilities congress was to meet have not been shifted from the president upon congress. It has reached congress in the way provided by the constitution. Congress understands the situation and there is nothing to do now but to act with vigor, and inside of 48 hours we shall all see the hollowness of Spain's last move. We don't want many speeches now, but a good deal of singing, and the Republican suggests as the first number:

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

For a second number it deems the following appropriate just now:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
By the glory in His bosom he transfigures you and me.
As he died to make men holy, so we die to make men free,
For God is marching on.

The Faunce Case.

The state board of pardons met yesterday and the members will probably be in session for a number of days. It is reported that the case of Jack Faunce will be taken up Thursday. It seems to be the general opinion that the board will recommend to the governor the pardon of Faunce and that it will not be long before he will be liberated from the penitentiary.

Krangle-McDermott.

The bans for the marriage of Miss Mary McDermott and Robert Krangle were published at St. Patrick's church on Sunday morning.

Next Sabbath Rev. A. M. Danely will preach at Long Creek at 10:30 a. m. and at Mt. Zion at 3 p. m. At 7 p. m. he will lecture at Long Creek under the auspices of the Epworth League. The league extends a cordial invitation to the general public to be present.

Messrs. Wood and Allen of the local camp returned Saturday from Macon where they organized a camp of Sons of Veterans, compored of 89 charter members. J. Wells of the firm of Wells Bros. was elected captain. The camp proposes to enter the uniform rank in a body.

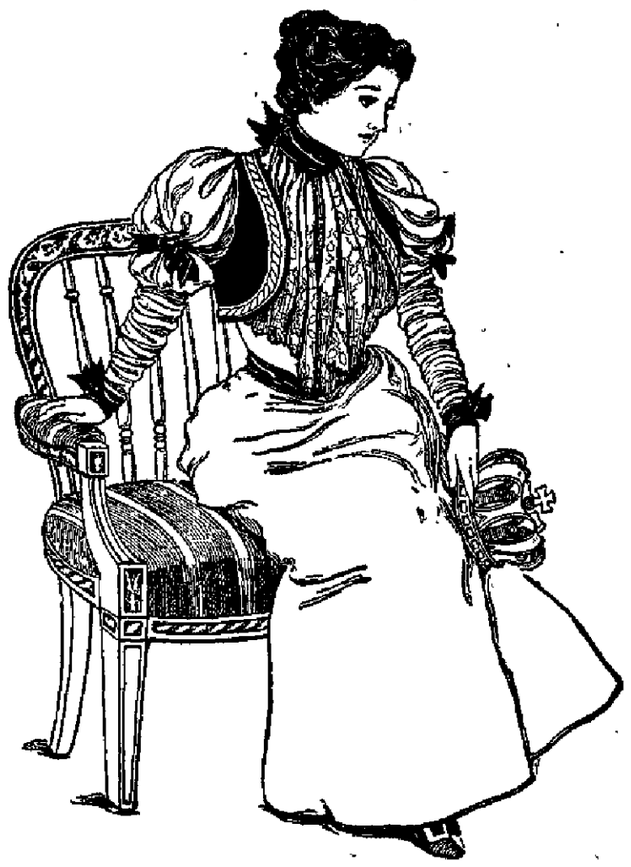
It costs $110 000,000 every week to run the world's railways.

CRUSHED BY HER CROWN!

A MAGNIFICENT BUT UNNECESSARY SACRIFICE.

How Modesty, the Crown of Maidenhood and Motherhood, Crushes Its Wearer.

The great "Book of Martyrs" has never been written. Fox's famous work deals only with the martyrdom of the body. When the real book of martyrs is written it will deal with the mental martyrdom of the women who suffered in silence because modesty would not let her put into speech the questions that burned in her heart. Modesty is the Crown of Maidenhood and Motherhood, and yet there have



been literally millions of women crushed to death by that crown,—that shining symbol of woman's sovereignty in the home.

"Up from undated time they come
These martyr souls of hearth and home
And to His cross and passion bring
Their fellowship of suffering."

It is a sad though splendid sacrifice. Splendid because it is the qualities that make such a sacrifice possible, that also make the American woman the glory of her sex. Sad because it is not necessary. That splendid charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, when unreasoning, unreplying, the 600 obedient to the rigid rule of duty hurled themselves against the destroying cannon, was justly criticised by the great Frenchman in the words: "It was magnificent but it was not war."

The same criticism lies against the splendid sacrifice of womanhood to the ideal of modesty. It is magnificent but it is not necessary. Not necessary because there is now a provision made for the treatment of the most delicate female disorders without offensive examinations or the use of local applications. But before going into a detailed account of this great provision for the relief and cure of women let us consider the situation. Here is

A YOUNG GIRL

"Standing with reluctant feet where
Womanhood and girlhood meet."

In this first critical period of her life she begins to experience suffering which she necessarily relates to the organs of sex. What it is she does not know. Why it is she does not understand. She needs medical advice. But she shrinks from it. Her modesty is up in arms at the thought of questions to be asked, of examinations to be submitted to, both alike repugnant to delicacy. So she suffers in silence. The strain on the delicate machinery of her organism becomes more severe. Painful irregularities become yet more painful. And so, silently, she treads the painful path to confirmed invalidism. Her crown of modesty becomes a crown of thorns. She sees the glowing lamp light of cheerful homes. She hears the cooing of the happy babe, the prattle of joyous children, and she fears that all that life, of home and love, is not for her.

Or take the other typical case of the woman who has entered on the cares and

DUTIES OF WIFEHOOD.

She has always been healthy and happy. But now a change comes. Her eye loses its brightness. Her step loses its spring. The color fades from her from her cheek. Frequently she is compelled to lie down and rest. She is in constant pain. She looks dreadingly down the calendar toward the hour when the burden of motherhood will be laid upon her. She, too, needs help. But she too suffers silently, because she cannot speak and open the door to such questions or such examinations as her modesty revolts at. And yet all this suffering is, as has been said, unnecessary, because to match modesty of speech there is modesty of healing.

There is one physician who has fully met the needs of modest women by offering absolute confidence in healing—absolute confidence in consultation—combined with absolute competence in treatment. His remarkable competence in treatment. His remarkable discoveries and the way in which he has met woman's peculiar needs has made Dr. R. V. Pierce (chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.), the friend and confidant of tens of thousands of modest women. In over 30 years experience with female disorders of every possible type, treating them to the number of hundreds of thousands, Doctor Pierce has been brought into relation with every form of feminine weakness, feminine peculiarity, and feminine disease. Where a local practitioner has experienced and failed with ten cases Dr. Pierce's discoveries and advice have gone straight to the root and cured ten thousand. Every variation of symptom-atology is known to this life-long specialist. The presence of complications that confuse and baffle the ordinary practitioner are every day experiences and every day successes to him.

One of his great discoveries, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is sold

UNDER GOVERNMENTAL PROTECTION,

has already been found an infallible cure by many hundreds of thousands of women in America alone, in cases of female weakness and painful irregularities so common to womankind. It is founded upon the common sense fact that a common cause lies behind the multiplicity of symptoms exhibited in very nearly all of these cases.

It may sound like egotism to say that but one man has been found who is capable of successfully coping with a matter of such vital importance to womankind in particular and mankind in general Yet there has been found but one Edison, one Bell, one Fulton, one Franklin. In the same sense Dr. Pierce stands alone. His medical discoveries and his confidential, fatherly advice are today the only harbors to which weak, hopeless, unfortunate woman can turn for help and get it ninety-seven times out of every hundred. Those who turn to him experience at once, instead of a skirmishing with symptoms, a banishing of suffering. The "Favorite Prescription" not only removes all painful female irregularities but acts directly on the delicate organs that suffer in the strain and stress connected with motherhood. It supplies vital force and energy.

Every druggist of reputation sells Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sometimes other medicines are offered as "just as good." When substitution is attempted remember that substitution is imitation and that imitation remedies work only imitation cures.

It should be mentioned that in seriously complicated cases and those long neglected or improperly treated the cures may be hastened by following such written advice as Dr. Pierce is at all times ready to give in confidence and free of charge, to those who employ his remedies.

WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

"I had been sick over two years with female weakness and womb disease," writes Mrs. Elizabeth Wendt, of Terrell, Waushara Co., Wis. "In the beginning I had fever, chills, night-sweats, severe headache, backache, profuse menstruation. My case was misunderstood. I was treated for insomnia, dyspepsia and heart disease, for months. I felt better for a while and then I grew worse; had nightmare, cold hands and feet, red spots seemed before my eyes, flushes of heat, nervous and trembling sensations and a long train of symptoms too numerous to mention. I had pain all over and could not eat nor sleep. It was next to impossible for me to walk the floor at times. I was poisoned with powders and pills, but all in vain. I gave up in despair. In my distress I wrote to Dr. Pierce, receiving an encouraging reply. Thanks be to the giver of all good, a great change has taken place. After using seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and eight of his 'Favorite Prescription' I am feeling like a new woman. I am better than for five years before. The first bottle I took improved me very much and with the second and third there was so much improvement I was greatly surprised."

DREADFUL SUFFERING.

"With the greatest of pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines—the 'Favorite Prescription' and Golden Medical Discovery,' writes Mrs. W. T. Stanton, of Bluefield, Coshocton Co., Ohio. "They are wonderful medicines, and will, I believe, do just what is claimed for them. I had female weakness very bad for nearly three years. Had dragging down pains in and above my hips and such dreadful pains in the back and top of my head (just as though someone was lifting me by the hair). Had no ambition, would try to work a few days then would have to lie in bed for a long time. No tongue can express the suffering I endured; had much pain at monthly periods. I doctored most of the time with as good a physician as there is in the state, but had no ease only when I was quiet and off my feet and then I had more or less pain in my head. When I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines I weighed 109, and was very pale and weak. I took twelve bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and seven of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now I feel like a different person. Have no pain in my head, can do all my work for self, husband and one child; am gaining in flesh. I feel it is through God's mercy and your wonderful medicine that I am well."

THE DICTIONARY OF HEALTH.

Dr. Pierce's great work, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is a model of practical common sense. It is a book made for the people, simple in language, clear in instruction, copious in information, its scope comprehending every possible need for every occasion when medical advice or information is necessary. It is a library in itself. It answers questions that modest women and men dare not ask. It is the real Dictionary of Health, and an absolute necessity in every home in the land as a book of reference in ordinary cases of sickness and extraordinary cases of emergency. It is a book that will always save money by its advice and often save life by its information. Over 1,200,000 American homes contain copies of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser." It was formerly sold at the publisher's price, $1.50 per copy. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations and is now given away absolutely free. Arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper can, by addressing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., procure a complete bound copy in paper cover for the cost of postage only, 21 cents. The same in permanent cloth binding for 31 cents in one-cent stamps.

VOLUNTEER CALL.

Means Macon County Furnish Four Companies.

THE STATE AUTHORITIES

Say That the Militia Will First be Called and Probably 200,000 Will be Asked For—Illinois' Share, 2,200.

A citizen of Decatur recently wrote to the authorities at Springfield to ascertain what would be the probable course in the event war was declared and what would be expected of Macon county. The authorities have replied that the idea in Springfield seems to be that the militia would be called out first on an emergency call and that this would be supplemented later by a call for 200,000. In case of such a call the proportion for Illinois would be expected to furnish would be 2200 men. Each congressional district would be required to furnish one regiment, it being probable that the division would be made by congressional districts. Under this ratio Macon county would be required to furnish three or at least not more than four companies for the regiment of this district.

Under the present system a regiment consists of 12 companies, with 100 men in each full company. There are three battalions of four companies each and a major commands each battalion. If one county should furnish a battalion they would command a major.

The inquiries were made by the Decatur man so that it would be known just what would be expected and that this county could be ready at the first call to furnish the full quota. In some parts of th state companies have already been organized and officers elected and the men are holding themselves in readiness for orders. It is likely that the line, and field officers for the volunteers would be selected as they were during the time of the rebellion, by an election of the men in the company and regiment.

It has been suggested that it would be well for the men of Macon county to have the matter in hand so that a call could be answered at once, and that it would be a good idea to make a canvass at once. The opinion of a man experienced in such matters is that there would be no difficulty whatever in raising an entire regiment in Macon county in a few days time, but there is hardly any prospects of that being necessary as it is thought that not over four companies would be expected from this county.

The question of raising volunteers is one which is creating a great interest among some of the men of the city. As yet there has been no definite steps taken toward any canvass or organization, but it is most likely that some such movement will soon be on foot.

Funeral of Samuel Myer.

The funeral of Samuel Myers held yesterday at his late residence was conducted by Rev. N. M. Baker of Lincoln, Ill. The music was rendered by a choir composed of Benny Burrows, Ed Davis and Misses Ada and Mary Clark. The pall bearers were G. W. Housman C. H. Lichtenberger, Louis Sheets, George W. Barnett, G. W. Thomas and Milton Clark.

Go to Spencer & Lehman's for garden seeds. They are now in receipt of large invoices of fresh seeds from the most reliable houses in the country.—m1-d&wdw

Will Exhibit at Decatur FRIDAY, APRIL 22d.

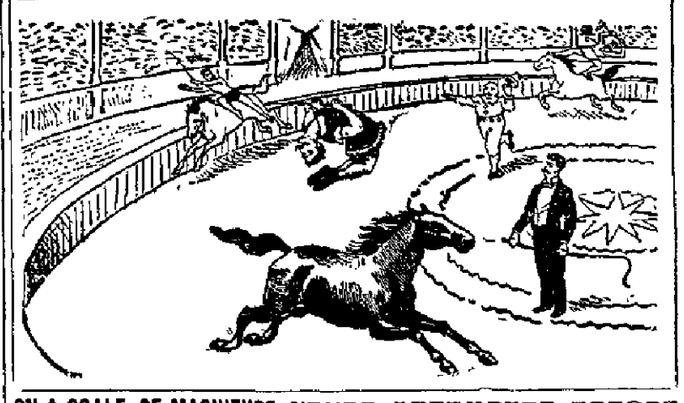
J. H. LaPEARL'S

GREAT ALLIED SHOWS

TWO RING CIRCUS

GIGANTIC MUSEUM, GOLDEN MENAGERIE

and SPECTACULAR ROMAN HIPPODROME.



ON A SCALE OF MAGNITUDE NEVER ATTEMPTED BEFORE .....COMING IN ALL ITS VAST ENTIRETY

BIGGER, BETTER, GREATER, GRANDER THAN EVER BEFORE

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES

GRAND, GIGANTIC, MORAL ..MUSEUM OF MARVELS.. ...MAMMOTH... TWO RING CIRCUS.

...THE GREAT... New Golden MENAGERIE ...INTERNATIONAL... ...MUSICAL CONVENTION

MANY STRANGE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS INCLUDING THE RAREST ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY.

QUEEN, THE LIONESS, AND HER FAMILY OF YOUNG CUBS!

$25,000 FEATURE — THE LARGEST LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS IN CAPTIVITY Weighing 6,000 lbs. A MONSTER BLOOD-SWEATING BEHEMOTH OF HOLY WRIT. Captured in the densest Morass of the wildest regions of the mysterious River Nile

CHARLIE The Largest ELEPHANT in America. | DING-DONG The Smallest ELEPHANT in the World.

Camels, Dromedaries, Llamas, Bisons, Lions, Leopards, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Hyenas Civets, Ocelots, Birds, Monkeys, Snakes and Guinas.

A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN BROUGHT TO YOUR CITY ON WHEELS

TWO—FULL AND COMPLETE CIRCUS COMPANIES—TWO

Embracing One Hundred Male and Female Equestrians, Acrobats, Athletes, Gymnasts and Champions from all Countries, presenting Acts that are New and Features that are Original.

THE CHAMPION MALE AND FEMALE BAREBACK RIDERS OF THE WORLD

Mr. Wm. F. Melrose, Mr. Albert Johnson, Mr. Harry Higgins, Master Harry La Pearl, Miss Linda Jeal, Miss Blanche Hillard, Miss Lizzie Guice, Miss Dollie Julian.

THE HUMAN METEORS, THE LA PEARL FAMILY OF SENSATIONAL AERIALISTS.

Hagihar's Japanese Troupe | MONS. CARLOSA ...The Great Perpendicular LADDER ARTIST.

15 CLOWNS All Jolly Sons of Momus, presenting their Comicalities and Ridiculous Situations in the most Hilarious Manner, creating Bursts of Laughter.

LA PEARL'S MARINE BAND The Finest Musical Organization Traveling with any Circus in America.

An Amusement Enterprise requiring years of Prodigal Outlay, ever Keeping Pace with the Times, that Demands the Keenest Intelligence and Experience, gained only by Constant Study.

ALL UNDER MAMMOTH WATERPROOF TENTS.

GRAND, FREE STREET PAGEANT Be on the Street at 10 o'clock, A. M. and witness our grand, free, new street parade, consisting of Open Dens of Wild Animals, Beautiful Horses, Golden Chariots, Herds of Elephants, Camels, etc. Then follow the parade to the Show Grounds, and see the most death-defying Grand, Free Exhibition ever witnessed. Capt. James Riley, the famous Diver, who will make a heading plunge from a tower 100 feet through midair.

A GRAND GALA DAY REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE. ...PREPARE FOR THE COMING EVENT

NO GAMBLING OR SWINDLING ALLOWED Honest and Fair Dealing the Motto of this Vast Concern.

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M.

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT AT

DECATUR, FRIDAY APRIL 22.

Look, Read and Remember the Price of Admission, *25 CENTS ONLY.*

Chronic Diseases Cured.

The day of so called "incurable diseases" is past. Owing to the great advances made in science and invention within the past few years. There is hardly a disease that cannot be successfully coped with by the great physician, properly equipped with the genius and knowledge to diagnose the case, and then the newly invented and improved surgical instruments and medicine for treatment.

DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN,

The Famous Specialists, will be in

Decatur Monday, April 25.

At HOTEL ST. NICHOLAS.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN are the greatest specialists in an age of specialty. Added to a great natural inclination, amounting almost to genius, for the investigation of causes and cure of diseases they had the benefit of an education at the greatest medical colleges in America, and subsequent experience and practice in the hospitals of the largest cities of the East. Their startling original discoveries of medical agents and successful application of them to particular classes of diseases, have gained for them a reputation of wide recognition and lasting fame. They are the world's greatest healers, have long been recognized as such and have not even yet reached the zenith of their power.

DO YOU HAVE
Ringing in the Ears?
Hawking and Spitting?
Headache and Dizziness?
Difficulty in Breathing?
Dropping of Mucus?
IF SO YOU HAVE CATARRH.

Beware! Catarrh if allowed to run on leads to Chronic Dyspepsia, Consumption and Death. Drs. Appleman & Prettyman can cure you, if they undertake your case, soon and easily, by a positive painless method of their own discovery, which they have used with invariable success in thousands of cases.

Diseases of the Ear and Eye.

nearly all originate with Catarrh. If your case is curable they will tell you so and cure you.

A Word to Men.

To those who are suffering from one or more of the various forms of nervous debility, resulting in some of the following symptoms: Blotches, pimples, involuntary emissions, loss of memory, aversion to society, and inability to work, premature decline of power, etc., etc. Drs. Appleman & Prettyman offer you a speedy and permanent cure in all cases undertaken. Varicocele, Syphilis, (Blood Poisoning), Spermatorrhoea, Stricture, Fistula, Impotency, Pains in the back, etc., etc., cured quickly and without detention from business.

Weak Women.

Why remain so longer? Under skillful treatment Leucorrhoe, Suppressed, Painful or too Profuse Menstruation, Laceration, Ulceration, Ovarian Difficulties, etc., will speedily disappear. Sterility (Barrenness) is not a permanent condition. You can be cured and thus bring happiness to yourself and to others, fulfilling your natural function and making home what it should be.

All Cases Held in Strictest Confidence.

You will be Treated Promptly, Honestly and Honorably at Reasonable Charges.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE,

Monday, April 25, **St. Nicholas Hotel.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR NEIGHBORS

MAROA.

The school election for president and two members of the board of education will be held Saturday, April 18.

Anthony, little son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stoutenborough, drank a small quantity of lye on Monday. His injuries are not thought to be serious, although is mouth is badly burned

Mrs. F. L. Hobbs returned Monday from Springfield, where she was called by the illness of her mother.

Thomas Costello and wife and John Malone saw "The South Before the War" in Decatur Tuesday evening.

The Sunday school of the Presbyterian church gave an Easter entertainment at the church Sunday evening. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers. The program was as follows: Orchestra, anthem, choir; scripture reading and prayer, Rev. J. C. Hanna; song, congregation, the risen king, by ten children; recitation, Emma Bogle; duet, Oma Huff and Edith Schenck; recitation, Ruth Smith; song, Mrs. Currier's class; "Step by Step," an exercise by eight boys and eight girls; recitation, Zelva Allsup; duet, Cora Harlington and Georgia Gault; recitation, Bobbie Mayall; solo, Lora Gault; song, school; benediction, Rev. J. C. Hanna; postlude

Mrs L. P. Crocker and daughters, Misses Louise and Elsie, returned from a visit with Dr. C. L. Crocker and family at Springfield on Wednesday.

J. A. DuPlaine of Princeton, Ill., visited his sister-in-law, Miss Sadye Davis, at the Columbia on Friday.

Mr. DuPlaine is traveling salesman for the I. Stephenson Lumber Co of Chicago.

C. W Sigler was in Decatur Monday.

Miss A. Louise Crocker returned to McConnelsville, Ohio, Monday, after a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. L. P. Crocker. Miss Crocker is teacher of music in the public schools of McConnelsville

Miss Clara Schultz returned Tuesday from a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Della Malone at Decatur.

Miss Edna Horsman of Rowell is home on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs E Rogers.

MACON

Mr and Mrs. King of Elwin were the guests of her mother, Mrs. E. K. Siehr, Friday.

Miss Clara Webb of Decatur was the guest of her brother, Clint and wife, over Sunday

Mrs Charles Jones spent Friday in Blue Mound the guest of Mrs Otis Daniels.

MOWEAQUA.

Will Spusha of Niantic called here Friday to see his sister, Mrs. Nellie Pool, who is not expected to live.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dick Gregory, April 4, a daughter.

Albert Adams and Misses Jennie McKay, Daisy Armstrong, Lillian Snyder and Fannie Hudson were in Decatur Monday night to see Faust.

Mr Will Morris was in Decatur last Saturday.

David Cooly was in Niantic the first of the week

John Cairns and bride arrived home this morning and are boarding with Mr and Mrs Jacob Jones.

William Snell of Decatur was in town Wednesday.

Miss Dell Shelley returned to her home in Shelbyville Thursday after a two weeks visit with Moweaqua relatives.

Miss Allen Weakly of Decatur spent Sunday with home folks.

Mrs Marion Jacob was in Shelbyville the first of the week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Atterbery Monday, March 28, a son.

Mr and Mrs Cuzzon of Assumption spent Sunday with Mrs. Rettig.

Mrs Kate Detrum of Assumption spent last week here with her daughters, Mrs. Christy Newman and Mrs Lizzie Brown.

Dan Keller of Chicago visited over Sunday with Moweaqua relatives.

Charles Beardsley has gone to Dwight to try the Keeley cure.

Misses Fannie Morris and Ethyln Combs spent Sunday with Ben Armstrong and wife of Niantic.

Mr. and Mrs James Powell were in Moweaqua Friday.

Mrs Ed Hill and children of Boardsdale was the guest of relatives and friends in this city a few days last week.

Gustavus Freund and family have moved to Decatur

Mrs Clements and daughter, Miss Ethyl, of Blue Mound, were in this city Friday the guests of Rev. A. Willard and wife

Rome Litler, who spent a few days last week in Seattle, Wash., returned home Monday.

Miss Daisy Herbert, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Decatur for a few weeks, returned home Monday.

Mrs. John Roberts and children left for Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will visit relatives for a few days

Harry Montgomery, who is attending school at Delafield, Wis, came home Tuesday to spend a few days with his mother, Mrs. Lily Montgomery.

William Lindsey of Paris spent a few days last week in this city.

WYCKLES.

Nora Miller has the tonsilitis.

Henry Curry went to Springfield Tuesday

Miles Munson of St. Louis spent Sunday with his parents, Mr and Mrs. A. Y. Munson

Mrs Alex Miller was at Harristown Monday

Mr Constant will ship his household goods to Dawson, Ill., and store them there and will not keep house for the present

A large petition went in from this place for the pardoning of Jack Faunce.

The farmers are about half done sowing oats. About the usual acreage is being sown

Mrs Ferguson and Bruce and Bertha Ferguson and Mr. Newell of Decatur spent Sunday at A. Y. Munson.

Mrs Churchman visited at Springfield Tuesday

The old Stephen Creek bridge is lying down in Mr Leedy's debt and the people are waiting anxiously for the commissioners to replace it with a new one, and some of our citizens say it ought to be longer and put in about four or five feet higher.

Mrs William Doyle will entertain her lady friends at dinner Thursday.

Some of our friends who started to Decatur Sunday to attend Easter services were caught by the rain and were entertained by a farmer at his home west of the city. Instead of the songs of the Sunday school children they returned after the Easter shower thinking of the next six rainy sundays.

Mrs L A Martin gave an old fashioned rag tacking at her home northeast of here Wednesday. It was the scene of a very pleasant gathering and Mrs. Martin's friends to the number of about 40 gathered to help her celebrate the event. A delightful feature of the occasion was the excellent dinner which was served at noon. The ladies were all weighed and the one that weighed the heaviest had to sew the largest ball. That onerous duty fell to Mrs. Morrison.

NIANTIC.

The Catholic Fair will be held in the town hall Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Little George Phalen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Phalen, is dangerously ill.

"Jerusby Dow's Album" will be given at the town hall Friday evening under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., under the management of Mrs. D. Buckles, Mrs. L. O. Bawk, Miss Emma Blake.

Miss Lucie Hall's friends are very proud of her success at Hamilton college. She received first honors and will be valedictorian when she graduates in June.

Mrs. Michael Kapp is sick, attended by Dr. Mays of Illiopolis.

N. E. Lockhart has accepted the position of principal of Pawnee schools for the ensuing year. Mr. Lockhart has served us faithfully for a number of years and leaves us with good feelings from all.

Miss Cass of Buffalo Heart, is visiting Mrs. Stahl.

Mrs. Price and Mrs Lloyd who have been ill are both improving.

William Sponster and wife were called to Moweaqua this week by the death of Mr Sponster's sister.

ELWIN.

Oat sowing is in full blast since the weather has moderated.

M. A. Connard and wife visited Charles Patterson's Sunday

Joe McDaniel of Orcana visited in Elwin Easter.

Fireman of the Wabash Clan Knipple is in the village visiting his parents and friends.

Rev. W. W. Knipple will leave Saturday for a three weeks' visit on circuit.

There are four empty houses in Elwin at present. This is something unusual

W. J. Meyer will go to Elwin the 16th inst.

MT. ZION.

Judge Mint is on the sick list.

There is a petition in the town being signed by everybody for the pardon of Jack Faunce.

Judge Davidson's two daughters, of Monticello, are visiting their grandparents, Mr and Mrs Baxter Davidson

Mr and Mrs. Henry Waldorf of Decatur visited over Sunday with Mrs. Waldorf's mother, Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Charles Fletcher gave the young folks a hard time party Saturday night those present were Misses Alice Roberts, Florence Walker, Lottie Rinehing, Minnie Reed, Nellie Sullivan, Mable Vermilion, Dosie Vermilion, Belina Davis, Dessa Fletcher, Lien Hawser, Bessie Vest, Eda Banton, Bert Scott, Clarence Travis, Dean McGaughey, Leo Vermilion, Harry Myers, Fred Rinning Clarence Coombs, Bobbie Fletcher, Arthur Dunning, Elmer Houser. There were prizes awarded to the two hardest looking couples. Lottie Rinehing and Fred Rinning took the prizes. The judges were David Davidson, Mrs Dora Fisk, Mrs. Minnie Davidson and Miss Stella Hyrum.

FORSYTH.

House cleaning is the order of the day.

Hattie Gouterman visited with home folks Monday.

I O G.T. lodge will hold an open meeting Tuesday night. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

Ina Butler and Etta Bixler visited in Decatur Saturday.

Quite a number of friends assembled at the residence of Grandma Hays last Wednesday and celebrated an elaborate birthday dinner and had an enjoyable time.

The tie vote contest for assessor was decided yesterday in favor of John Petrow against Dan Good.

A pleasant birthday surprise was planned by Mrs. Hays for Ina Anderson last Saturday afternoon. A pleasant time is reported..

Ralph Lee returned home Tuesday morning, accompanied by Etta Bixler.

Another science meeting was held at Mrs. Bixler's last Wednesday evening and good progress was reported in the line of mind work.

DALTON CITY

State's Attorney Whitfield was seen on our streets Tuesday.

John Wehinhoff visited relatives in Bishop this week

John Nolan visited in Decatur Monday.

Mr and Mrs Ed. Hogan and family of Macon visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Anna Bowers of Decatur spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. John McIntire.

The Easter entertainment given at the Christian church Sunday night was quite a success.

Mr. and Mrs Mike Dunn of Findlay spent Sunday with relatives here

Pete Lechner of Lovington was on our streets Monday.

Rev Father O Rourke visited friends in Macon Sunday.

There was an ice-cream supper at the U. B. church Monday night. All report a pleasant time.

Mr. Mike McCarty and wife visited Decatur Monday.

Hon John L. Kirkpatrick of Sullivan, Republican candidate for the legislature, was calling on his friends here Monday.

Miss Myrtle Lloyd of Sullivan visited friends here the first of the week.

Mr. Peter Grounds and family left for Arkansas Tuesday, where they will reside in the future. Many friends regret their departure.

Quincy Bradley of Peoria visited his mother, Mrs. Peter Grounds, here over Sunday.

J. H. Uppendahl visited Sullivan Monday.

George Ferre returned from Louisiana Saturday.

Mike Sullivan of Prairie Home was here Tuesday.

Rev McClement left for Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Watts left for St. Louis last week, where she will live in the future.

Frank Paisley and wife of Cutten have moved to our city.

Joe Volmer and Sherd Doolin was in our city last Friday.

Frank Steigers of Springfield is visiting his many friends here.

Will Hogan transacted business in Decatur Tuesday.

C. P. Shenck of Maroa transacted business here Monday.

Mrs. Banks and children of Argenta visited her mother, Mrs. Hasset, over Sunday.

Mrs B. Lynch visited her daughter in Decatur, last week.

Mrs Hasset visited in Decatur Monday.

A. H. Morgan of Bethany was here last Thursday.

A. R Scott and Joseph Bankson of Bethany was on our streets last week.

SANGAMON.

Mrs. W. F. Elgin is ill. Dr. Yarnell of Corro Gordo is giving her medical attention

Andrew Sullivan of Decatur has moved his family into P. Shambaugh's house.

Last Saturday evening the boys at Sangamon enjoyed an egg roast. Sixteen dozen eggs were cooked

Mrs. J. Nelson and Mrs. Joseph Dennis left Monday evening to attend the Branch meeting of the Woman's Missionary society at Locust Grove Mrs. Dennis goes as a delegate.

J. W. Hamman, who has been very ill for a long time is still improving

There was an informal surprise party upon Mrs. F. Pabst last Wednesday. Those present were Mesdames M. Fry, T. M. Keller, W. F. Elgin, James Walton, Elizabeth Andrews, Ed Andrews and Julia Costello.

Charles Swartz is painting Mrs Hedden's house in Oakley

Mrs. W. H. Rucker is somewhat improved.

The young people at Fairview church gave an Easter entertainment Sunday evening.

CASNER.

Mr. Mallory of the Republican was here on business Tuesday

Miss Edna Hart has been with her grandmother, Mrs Hopkins, of Boody, for some days

Dr Mills, V. S., of Decatur, was at Ed Mowry's Monday on professional business.

Mrs. John Casner, who has been sick for some time, is some better at this writing.

Bud Turpin of Iowa is visiting the family of Lewis Kinser. Mr. Turpin was formerly a resident of this vicinity.

Jasper Jones is visiting his father Clayborne Jones, near Prairie Hall.

J E Underwood and family spent Sunday in Decatur with the family of J. S. Underwood.

Chalrey Pasley of Prairie Hall had a runaway Sunday. The buggy was a wreck, but he was unhurt.

It is reported that John A. Wilson has sold his farm to Curtis Rork.

Grandma Collins left Saturday for a visit with relatives at Tuscola and Hugo. She will be gone about a week.

Mrs Baker of Lovington is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. John Williams of this place.

Willis Hill and family spent Sunday with relatives at Hammond.

The Sunday school at this place did not have special Easter exercises on account of continued inclement weather. The Prairie Hall Sunday school gave a program Sunday morning, which was well attended.

Most of the farmers would have finished sowing oats this week had they not been stopped by Wednesday's rain.

It has been suggested that the congressional candidate from this district be selected from either Mt Zion or Long Creek townships in order to redeem those townships from the list of the lost

HARRISTOWN.

Nine loads of stock were shipped from Harristown Tuesday.

J. B. Camp, J. P. Holmes and Fred Bachelor went to Chicago Tuesday night.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cooper, Friday night, a daughter.

Miss Etta Cooper is slowly improving.

Dr Brown of Decatur was in this part of the county Monday.

Farmers are busy putting in oats.

J H. Park was home on a visit last week.

Mrs. Brown and her two sons, Robert and Martin, and her daughter, Lena, of Chicago, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Charles Beckhold of Decatur is visiting relatives here this week.

Easter entertainments were given at the Christian and M E. churches Sunday morning.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. E. King's and C. F. Shilling's Drug Stores

Go to Spencer & Lehman's, corner of Wood and Main streets, for fine and medium grade buggies, surreys, phaetons, road wagons, roadcarts, spring wagons, farm wagons.—m1-d&wtf

Arrived Yesterday.

Our fresh stock of Garden Seeds. We also have to offer choice recleaned Clover and Timothy Seed.

LEON & MORRIS,
138 E. Wood street, Decatur, Ill.
March 17—wtf

Anti-Bossue candidates were nominated at the Ivesdale village caucus.

Dress Garnitures and Braids of various widths and colors by the yard. Our collection is easily the largest in Decatur and every new idea has representation.

Madras Suiting. A new 36 inch wash Material—checks, stripes and plaids—especially desirable for Shirt Waists. Real 15c goods for 12½c yd.

Turkish Bath Towels. One Case at— 3c each.

Room Moulding. One Lot worth 5c at— 3c foot.

Printed Muslin. A pretty 30 inch Wash Fabric in stripes, plaids and figures—always brings 15c yd. Offered at— 7 1-2c yd.

Cotton Grenadine. A special purchase of these fashionable Wash Goods in a host of pretty colorings enables us to offer them at less than half price Always sell at 15c yd, but this week— 7c yd.

Spring Dress Goods.

If you've delayed the purchase of your Spring Dress you probably acted with wisdom, for Easter day marks the beginning of cut prices in the Dress Goods stock. Choice fabrics priced but little over half regular rates is a terse statement of conditions in this "after Easter" sale.

25c for Fancy Mixtures in invisible checks—many novel effects in Tans, Browns and Greys,—makes a nice Spring costume—really cheap at 39c yd.

50c for choice of twenty-seven pieces of Black Dress Goods—all Wool Serges, Clay Worsted, Henriettas, Mohair Fancies and Bayadere Stripes—40 to 46 inches wide—suitable for odd skirts or entire dresses—has sold all season at 69c and 75c yd.

29c for Wool Challies—27 inches wide-silk striped-light grounds—many exquisite designs—have sold at 39c and 50c yd.

59c for choice of 30 pieces of 46-inch all Wool and Silk and Wool Fancy Suitings. Illuminated Grenets, Silk and Wool Checks and Whip Cords—many pretty Tan, Grey and Blue-Grey effects—very desirable for separate skirts or whole costumes—have sold all season at $1.00 yd.

Dress Linings--Very Special.

A mammoth stock of staple and fancy linings from which to make your selection. Investigation will prove that you can buy your dress linings at The Big Store to better advantage than at other shops where combinations offers are made and linings listed as "free."

9c for extra quality Silesia lining that always sells at 15c yd.

2½c for Fast Black Cambric Lining that always sells at 5c yd.

LINN AND SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET CO.

Women's Suits--Coats--Capes.

All of the chic, modish, stylish, outer garments for spring wear, of foreign or domestic creation, are here at prices that will prove genuine surprises. Our reputation for high class garments is recognized everywhere and the low price part is becoming more firmly established every day.

$10.00 for choice of 150 Women's Suits—Tan Covert Street Costumes, Jacket full Silk lined—Fancy Scotch and English Suiting, made up with strap seams, buckle trimmed, fly front and full silk lined — Cheviot Serge Man Tailored Suits, Jacket and Skirt, full silk lined. This great lot of Women's high grade fine tailored Costumes, none of which is worth less than $15.00 offered at choice— **$10.00**

$4.98 for Women's Brocaded Silk Capes—Empire back—yoke effect — Chiffon, Ribbon and Jet trimmed—handsomely silk lined—collar of Ribbon and Chiffon; well worth $7.50.

$4.95 for Women's English Covert Cloth Jackets in a variety of Tan Shades--Fly Front Full Silk Lined—Lap Seams — easily worth $7.50.

A Sale of Silks.

The choicest weaves and colorings from all the foremost looms of this and foreign lands are offered here this week at prices that will certainly crowd the Silk counter. This is without doubt the greatest Bargain Sale of Silk Fabrics announced by any store this spring.

19c for Kaiki Wash Silks —19 inches wide— great colleciton of vari-colored stripes—especially suitable for Shirt Waists—sells elsewhere at 28c yard.

39c for Habutai Wash Silks — fancy stripes and checks—bright, pretty designs—real 45c quality.

$1.00 for Black Silk Grenadine—24 inches wide—many beautiful stripe and figured designs. These goods over a colored silk lining produce a very stylish and rich effect—always sells at $1.25 yard.

59c for plain and changeable Taffeta Silks—a large assortment of the most desirable colors and combinations, including the scarce shades of Cerise, Cardinal, Turquois and Burnt Orange—regular $1.00 goods.

69c for Fancy Figured Bengalines, in handsome shades of green and red—desirable for waists or dresses—actually good value at $1.00 yard.

79c to $1.39 for fancy Silks for waists—the largest and most beautiful gathering in Decatur—values quite unusual.

Laces--All Overs--Ruchings.

An enormous and almost endless variety of new Spring Laces is here for your choosing.

Cape Ruching of every conceivable sort at a great range of small prices.

A choice assortment of Spangled All Over in Black, Black and Steel, and Black and Heliotrope. Venice and Venice Dentelle All Over in Cream, Butter and Twine colors—with edges to match Battenburg edges and Bands—match sets. 45 inch Black All Over in La Tosca, Craquelle, Microbe and Bayadere weaves upward from—yd— **29c**

New Swiss Ties in Pink, Light Blue and Cream—trimmed with Val lace—unusually low priced at—each **25c**

Wall Paper.

The buying in this department has been something phenomenal during the past week. The following bona fide price lowerings will crowd the room.

5c for all 7c and 8 ½c Papers 9-in border, 1½c, 18-inch border, 3c.

7c for all 10c papers, 18 inch borders, 4½c.

9c for all 12½c papers, 18 inch borders, 5c.

11c for all 15c Papers, 18-inch border, 7c.

14c for all 18c papers, 18 inch borders, 7c.

17c for all 20c papers, 18-inch borders, 8c.

BASEMENT ECONOMY

An interesting group of Housekeeping essentials pointing the way to much money saving in The Big Store's Basement—the busiest bargain center in Decatur. You'll notice the prices are from 25 to 50 per cent. less than is usual.

5 qt Granite Iron Deep Pudding Pans **9c**

Good size Glass Sauce Dishes **1½c**

5 quart Granite Iron Sauce Pans **15c**

120 Hard Wood Clothes Pins **5c**

60 foot Jute Clothes Line **5c**

6 quart Granite Iron Kettles **15c**

Large Size, 4 bottle Castors—with one salt and pepper, 1 vinegar bottle and 1 mustard bottle—complete **39c**

Wood Frame Clothes Wringers — white Rubber Rollers **$1.09**

Folding Adjustable Ironing Boards **48c**

2-Sewed extra Fine Whisk Brooms **5c**

Turkey Feather Dusters **15c**

3 quart Full size, Granite Iron Covered Pails **15c**

Iron Frame Clothes Wringers—white Rubber rollers **98c**

Mrs. Potts' Patent Iron Handles, fits any iron each **5c**

Genuine Globe Wash Boards **9c**

No. 8 "Never-break" Steel Fry Pans **15c**

"Our Western Defender" Washing Machine—the best Washer Made— **$1.98**

Full Size Glass Table Tumblers **1c**

White Coffee Cups and Saucers, per pair **4c**

Nickel Plated Lemon Squeezers **9c**

Perforated Chair Seats **3c**

We have the largest assortment of Ice Glassware of any house in Decatur. One great Table Full—Cake Stands, Berry Dishes, Candy Trays, and scores of other elegant pieces of Novelty Glassware—all at one low Price **10c**

Rutherford's "New Method" Wall paper Cleaner—will clean Wall paper, Window shades and Calsomine, per can— **15c**

C. Rogers' Bros' Guaranteed Silver Plate Knives and Forks—per set of half dozen each **$1.98**

Seed's Water Filter—Fits any Faucet **19c**

Bed Quilts.

A Great Purchase of Over Five Hundred Quilts and Spreads at

25 Per Cent Discount

—goes on sale at an equal saving to The Big Store's economical customers This Sale is especially opportune, coming as it does just at Housecleaning time. Hotel and Boarding house keepers will save money by purchasing at this sale.

49c for White crochet Quilts that always sell at 75c.

$1.00 for Fine Quality crochet Quilts that always sell at $1.25.

$1.25 for Extra Fine Crochet Quilts that always sell at $1 50.

$1.49 for elegant Fringe Spreads that always sell at $1.75.

$2.25 for Fancy Marseilles Quilts that always sell at $2.75.

$2, $2.25, $2.49, $2 98, $3.49, and $4 98 for Heavy Marseilles Quilts that always sell for 25 per cent. more.

MIXED PAINTS.
Are they Good?

If you have any fault whatever to find with this paint at any time, either now in the painting, or after in wearing, tell your dealer about it.

We authorize him to do what is right at our expense.

But do yourself and us the justice to follow instructions.

F. W. DEVOE & COMPANY.

The above is used as a label on the back of every can of our ready paint. Read it over carefully; think about it.

Who can do better.

C. L. GRISWOLD & CO.

TROOPS IN CHICAGO.

Wild Enthusiasm as a Regiment Passes Through the City.

Chicago, April 18.—The 25th Infantry, commanded by Col. Andrew Burt, passed through the city today en route to Chickamauga. Thousands of people gathered and cheered wildly as the three trainloads of brawny colored soldiers passed through the various sections of the city.

Provisions Dear in Havana.

Havana, April 18.—The Commercio, referring to the rapid increase in the price of provisions here recently, says that the new order of things was inaugurated when higher prices were asked for Halifax codfish and dried fish generally.

The Commercio also points to the fact that cheese, potatoes, lard, bacon, American preserves, flour and a number of other similar products have greatly increased in price.

Farmers, don't fail to call at Spencer & Lehman's and see the New Deere Gang Plow. It beats them all. It is stronger, better and more convenient. jan 13-wtf.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Trial bottles 10c, of this Great Discovery at J. E. King's and C. F. Shilling's Drug Stores. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

SALE GOES ON.

A line of Brussels Carpet at—

½ Usual Prices.

Body Brussels 65c, Moquettes 50c up. Wall Paper (all grades) 1c up. These are sample prices only—other big bargains.

J. W. RACE,
Assignee Abel Carpet Co.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE BATTLE IS ON.

We are prepared to meet the Springtime demands.

Our Clothing, Furnishings and Hats are as the STANDARD OF SPRING '98 dictates modern ideas —NEW "KINKS"—a touch here and there—all combine to give the wearer better satisfaction.

In the face of these improvements we have not discriminated on the smallest detail to accomplish our purpose, which is to

Give more and more--and always more--for Less Money than elsewhere.

Your ideal SPRING SUIT is here and only here—to see is to be convinced.

CHEAP CHARLEY,

The Reliable Clothier.

An Absolutely Perfect Fountain Pen.

Reputation World Wide.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN is guaranteed to be the very best pen money can buy. It will write continuously and evenly, will never Skip or Drop Ink, and is always ready to write as soon as it touches the paper. The pens are the celebrated **Mabie, Todd & Co.** Iridium Pointed, 14-carat Gold Pens, and are unreservedly

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

and will Last a Lifetime.

Made in Fine, Medium and Coarse Points.

FRANK CURTIS,

Successor to--

OTTO E. CURTIS & BRO.,

Jewelers and Dealers in Fine China.

Our House Has Been Established Over 20 Years at

156 EAST MAIN STREET, - - DECATUR, ILL.

Result of a Family Feud.

Knoxville, Tenn, April 9.—Near McGhee Station this morning John McGhee and son, Joe, shot and killed Henry and Earnest Howard and James Murrand and mortally wounded Tom Howard. Howard is a son-in-law of McGhee. The tragedy is the result of a family feud.

Arguments Next Saturday.

Springfield, April 9.—The supreme court has granted leave to file the petition for a mandamus in the senatorial apportionment cases, and arguments will be heard next Saturday morning.

Undulating land is better for the growth of crops than a level soil.

On Duty.

Washington, April 9.—W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., who was recently appointed a member of the interstate commerce commission has arrived to enter upon the duties of his office.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. H. W. Bell.

The year 1898 is the time appointed for the return of a number of periodic comets.

$225 BY DECATUR

Mayor Taylor Forwards Cash to Shawneetown.

SENT TO A BANK PRESIDENT

W. A. Peeples Will See That the Money is Placed Where It Will Do the Most Good.

From the Daily of Friday.

The cash contributed by generous citizens of Decatur for the relief of the sufferers by the Sunday night flood at Shawneetown, amounts to $225. It was collected through the personal efforts of Mayor Taylor who appointed a committee to assist him and also left subscription papers at the banks.

On inquiry by wire Mayor Taylor learned that the money would reach the sufferers speedily if sent to William A. Peeples, president of the Shawneetown National bank. This afternoon Mayor Taylor got the cash together and procured a draft for the $225 at the Millikin National Bank, which was mailed at once to President Peeples, with instructions to place the money where it will do the most good with the kindly sympathy of the people of Decatur.

Mayor Taylor is deeply grateful to the donors of the cash for such a worthy purpose.

A large box of clothing and provisions collected at the Woman's club house by the ladies has been forwarded to Shawneetown. Also a big bundle. Mr. Hammon hauled the consignment to the depot without charge and Superintendent Bresie of the Pacific Express company personally directed shipment without cost to anybody.

MISS MATHER IS DEAD.

The Popular American Actress Goes to Her Final Rest.

Charleston, W. Va., April 7.—Margaret Mather, the actress, played her last death scene in the fourth act of Cymbeline in this city Wednesday night. She collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition, and never regained consciousness. She died at 5 p. m. yesterday of convulsions, caused by acute Bright's disease. Miss Mather's parents live in Detroit.

For Margaret Mather's long maintained hold on the popular heart, one of her managers, Mr. James Jay Brady, gives sole credit to James M. Hill. "Whatever she was in the dramatic world, she owed to him," said Mr. Brady. "His policy in bringing her before the public was perhaps the most remarkable ever carried out for any star. Hill showed brilliant genius in presenting her—the most wonderful ability. I say this not out of particular regard for the man, but because it is his due.

"Margaret Mather must have been at her death about 41 Her family name is Finlayson. She was raised in Detroit Of her family little is known in the theatrical world, but they were obscure people."

(Note.—A few weeks ago Miss Mather appeared in Decatur at the Grand in "Cymbeline." She had perviously been seen here in "Juliet," under the management of Mr. Hill. She was also a famous "Imogen." She was also well known as "Leah, the Forsaken." Miss Mather created a sensation in 1888 by going from Chicago to Buffalo, where she quietly married Emil Habercorn, the leader of the Mather orchestra. They separated after a few years and later on the actress married Pabst, the brewer's son. Then came the horse whipping scene at Milwaukee and another divorce, the actress receiving $150,000. Bert Whitney was her last manager.—Ed.)

RELIEF FOR CUBA.

Train Load of Supplies on the Wabash Passes Through Decatur.

From the Daily of Saturday.

This forenoon a long train of placarded cars passed through Decatur on the Wabash road for New York. The cars were loaded with supplies for the starving people of Cuba, and will be sent by steamer from New York to their destination. The placards were inscribed in big letters, "Relief for Cuba."

A Queer (?) Medicine.

There is a medicine whose proprietors do not claim to have discovered some hitherto unknown ingredient, or that it is a cure all. This honest Medicine only claims to cure certain diseases, and that its ingredients are recognized by the most skilled physicians as being the best for Kidney and Bladder Diseases. It is Foley's Kidney Cure. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard.

Don't judge the sheriff by the company he keeps.

KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy or money refunded. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard.

In the stone quarries of St. Triphon, in the Rhone valley, the stone is sawn by means of continuously running steel wire cables kept moist with wet sand.

W. VanKirk and Miss Rose McKee will soon be married at Bantoul.

Instruction in art is given to 2,445,785 persons a year in England and Wales.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. H. W. Bell.

POPULAR IN GREECE.

Prince George Is Much Admired by His Father's Subjects.

Although Prince George of Greece seems to be something of a back number just now as regards the governorship of Crete, there is about as much reason to believe that the close partnership of the European concert has given him up as there is to speculate on the probability of the sultan's taking the oath not to kill any more Armenians.

Prince George is the second son of King George I. and younger brother of the prince royal, Constantin, duke of Sparta, who made such a fiasco of his attempt to whip the Turks a year ago in Thessaly. George is very different from his brother Constantin, and the Greeks

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
(The Most Popular Member of the Royal Family)

think that if he had been at their head instead of the heir apparent, the ambassadors in Constantinople would now be regulating what tribute the porte should pay Hellas. But, unfortunately, Prince George is not a soldier; his training has been in the navy, where he now ranks as frigate captain. He also holds the commission of lieutenant in his grandfather's navy. His grandfather, King Christian IX. of Denmark, is very proud of Prince George, whom he had educated almost under his own eye. So from his father's ancestors he probably inherits his love for the sea. His mother, before her marriage in St. Petersburg, in 1867, was Olga Constantinovna, grand duchess of Russia. Prince George was born at Corfu, June 24, 1869. He is a strapping big fellow, over six feet in height, handsome, and of great muscular strength. His brothers, Constantin and Nicholas, who is a captain of artillery, are much smaller. It is no wonder that the Greeks, under the influence of the memories of the heroes of ancient Hellas, should admire him above the other members of his family.

Thoroughly believing in their prince, the Greeks would be very glad to see him rule over their kinsmen in Crete. In spite of the sultan's objection and the disagreements of the powers among themselves, they may yet live to see him governor of the island.

FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.

The Type of Horse Required by Uncle Sam's Buyers.

Bids are being received for horses for artillery and team service in the United States army. A much larger number than usual is required this year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, 1,061 cavalry and artillery horses and 305 mules died, were disabled and were "honorably discharged" and sold.

In the service at present there are 6,530 horses and 3,148 mules. The bids must be accompanied by a bond, every condition of which must be fulfilled or the contractor will find he has to fight a suit brought by Uncle Sam.

Cavalry service means hard work, long marches and frontier posts, and the horses for this branch have to be selected carefully.

Lieut. Col. G. C. Smith, stationed at St. Louis, declares the horse in this cut to be a type most fitted to wear the yellow stripe. His lightness and strength enable him to do continuous work through the mountains. He was 13 years old when the picture was taken in 1896. He is 15 hands high, and belongs to the Eighth cavalry. He carried an orderly once from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort Meade, S. D., a distance of 1,900 miles.

FOR CAVALRY SERVICE
The Type of Horse Demanded by Uncle Sam's Buyers)

Most of the horses for the army are bought in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, in St. Louis and Chicago. St Louis bears the palm for sending the most mules, which are given a worse name than they deserve, Col. Smith thinks. If a horse falls or becomes tangled up in action he is apt to do damage by kicking A mule will lie still and only kick in "piping times of peace," when an unsuspecting trooper passes him.

The letters from A to M on the horse here shown indicate the most essential points of perfection in horses bought for the army.

Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lake Superior is 1,008 feet deep, 601 feet of this body of water being above sea level and 407 feet below it. The bottom of this great lake is about 375 feet deeper down than the channels giving admittance to New York harbor. Lake Erie's greatest depth is but 210 feet.

Substitute for Honey.

A substitute for honey has been introduced in Germany under the name of sugar honey, and consists of sugar, water, minute amounts of mineral substances and free acid.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. H. W. Bell.

Leslie A. Van Dreizen, aged 19 years, disappeared from his home at Peoria Monday. He had a revolver and dirk with him.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. W. Bell.

THE TALE OF AN OYSTER.

Some Oysters Have No Tails, But These Are Not That Kind.

"Speaking of gulf flints reminds me of haystacks and bullfiddles," remarked a traveling salesman for a New York firm with a big trade all over this broad land of freedom, "but one of the oddest things I ever fell into and got safe out-of without calling for the police or resorting to a life preserver occurred down in Harper's Ferry, which, notwithstanding half of the letters to summer visitors there are addressed by loving frends to either Harper's Ferry, Md., or Harper's Ferry, Va., is really in West Virginia and has been since 1863, though for 118 years previous to that date it was in Virginia.

"Oh, yes," he continued, in response to a query, "it's the same old place where John Brown dropped a cog in October, 1859, and less than six weeks later 'Old Gov. Wise put the specs upon his eyes and sent him to the happy land of Canaan,' in the words of the lyric poet. But you're getting me off the subject. What I wanted to talk about hasn't any politics in it.

"I got off a B. & O. train there once, when the level of the road was down to where the old bridge used to be and when there was a restaurant not far away which lived mostly on the floating trade. I knew the station agent, a mighty pious man by the name of Chambers (I suppose he's dead and used to living in Heaven by this time), and I asked Chambers, when the train stopped and had to stay there 30 minutes for something or other, if there was a place in the three states where I could get a bite of oyster meat. He pointed out the little restaurant and told me the restaurant man was a friend of his and he also served oysters in every style.

"That was enough for me and I toddled along that way and slipped in to see what there was to be had The boss of the cookery was a man that stuttered and he was apparently a serious kind of a man besides, which all stuttering men are, more or less, I believe. He did not have the most inviting place I ever saw, but an oyster under certain circumstances is as as safe as an egg and I took hope.

"'Can't I get some oysters here?' I inquired.

"'Y-e-e-s, s-s-s-ir,' he answered.

"'In any style?'

"'Y-e-e-s, s-s-s-sir.'

"'Well, give me a half-dozen fried. Nicest you've got, please.'

"'Y-e-e-s, s-s-sir,' and as he answered he turned toward a corner near his stove where on a shelf against the wall I saw a vessel in which for the first time I noticed a big black cat curled up fast asleep. Giving the vessel a shake good naturedly, and at the same time smiling at me, the cook stuttered

"'S-e-e-e-e-at, Jim! Git out of the skillet. The gentleman wants a fry.'

"It was about the funniest performance I ever witnessed," concluded the drummer, "and I almost had a spasm, but somehow I couldn't feel that I had done the right thing unless I took the fry up to Chambers, and telling the restaurant man some kind of a lie to get him to put the oysters in a dish, I carried them to Chambers, who never knew the difference, of course, and thought I had eaten a dozen or two myself."—Detroit Free Press.

Glad Tidings to Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief in all cases. H. W. Bell, N. L. Krone, W. H. Hubbard

No country has made more rapid progress in the utilization of waste products than the United States

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, liver and stomach troubles. H. W. Bell.

The grand canyon of the Yellowstone river, with its magnificent and gorgeous coloring, is only from 1200 to 1500 feet deep.

Dr T L McAyeal of Gibson City, will remove to Chicago to practice dentistry

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety may we call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good"

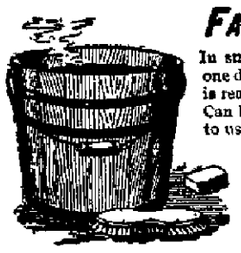
House Cleaning

Painting is part of it—just as much as soaping and scrubbing. There are spots that water cannot remove, and discolorations that scouring will not take away. Use the paint brush in such cases.

THE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

FAMILY PAINT



In small cans, is made to meet the thousand and one demands for a little paint about the house. It is ready to use Dries quickly with a good gloss. Can be washed. Leading dealers keep it. Write to us if you don't find it. Book on painting free.

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WAIT FOR DR. TOMLIN. **WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL**

Consult this Eminent Specialist.

Thousands of People, Old and Young, in all the West, and North and South, Owe their Health and Lives to his Consummate Skill.

NOT A COUNTY in the States of Indiana and Illinois but have witnessed his cures; and many, when in despair, have been restored to health and manly and womanly vigor.

No Branch of Medicine or Surgery but he is completely master of. But he has for many years devoted his life and indefatigable energies to the treatment and cure of **Chronic Diseases** of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder, female diseases in all their multitudinous forms, blood, skin and nervous diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, heart disease, dyspepsia, fits, St. Vitus dance, catarrh, etc. All these scientifically and permanently cured.

Partial or Entire Loss of power and vigor in men or women, and all private diseases cured without fail. Young men, middle-aged men and old men positively cured. Private diseases of whatever name and nature cured without evil results. No mercury or other poisons used.

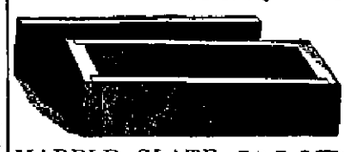
Dr. Tomlin's treatment of the above classes of diseases is sanctioned by the ablest physicians in America and Europe, selecting with the utmost care, after years of experience, the best in all schools, and combining in new formulæ whose effects entirely escape the busy general practitioner. **No hopeless cases treated. A book sent free.** He guarantees a cure in Cancer in the first stages, and many cured that have been pronounced hopeless. He cures and guarantees every external fibrous or fatty Tumor or Wen, Moles, Warts and Sores, Scrofula, Fistula, Piles, Ulcers, Fissures and Stricture, and every Hydrocele and Varicocele. **A book sent free.**

DON'T ALLOW your affliction to grow on and on from day to day. Take time by the forelock. See Dr. Tomlin and get an honest opinion of your troubles. This will cost you nothing.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential.

DR. TOMLIN will be at Hotel St. Nicholas, Decatur, MONDAY, APRIL 18th, one day only, and will return every 4 weeks.
Address 1909 Chouteau ave., St. Louis.

We carry a full line of finished



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Absolutely water tight and do not cave in—always in stock.

Iron Reservoirs, Vases, Etc.

Everything Guaranteed. Be sure and see us before buying. We have had an experience of thirty three years.

W. H. GRINDOL & SON, —263 East Main Street— Corner Franklin.

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The only original and genuine French Female Regulator, of Mme. St. Germain, Paris, Unsurpassed as being safe, sure and reliable in every case. Sold under positive guarantee or money refunded. Get the genuine. Price $1.00 per box by mail. Sole agents for the United States and Canada. KING & REYARD CO., 157 Washington St., Chicago.
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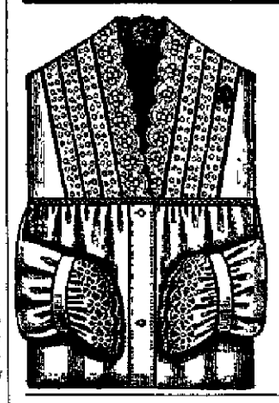

SALE

Muslin Underwear.

We have just received two cases MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, which we will offer at very close prices. Don't miss this sale, as we can save you some money.

Corset Attraction...

We are now busy all the time in this department—if you need a perfect fitting up-to-date Corset see us.

Have a very large line BLACK SKIRTS at--

69c, 76c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $3.50.

SEE THIS LINE.

SALE FOR ONE WEEK.

H. C. Anthony
DECATUR, ILL.

SALE FOR ONE WEEK.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE FAUNCE CASE.

Full Statement of the Trial and Conviction

BY STATE'S ATTORNEY I. R. MILLS

Who Recommends the Pardon of the Prisoner to the State Pardon Board--Reference to New Evidence and Public Sentiment.

To the Honorable State Board of Pardons:

Gentlemen:

As State's Attorney of Macon County, in compliance with your request and in discharge of the duty imposed upon me by statute, I submit to you the following statement of facts regarding the murder of Mathew McKinley at Decatur on the evening of July 3, 1889, together with my opinion and recommendation touching the pardon of Ephraim Faunce, convicted, and now serving in the state penitentiary a life sentence for that crime.

THE MURDER.

Mathew McKinley, the deceased, was, at the time of his murder, a young man in the employ as a sales and delivery clerk of the grocery firm of Meyer & Plummer, then engaged in business on North Park street in the city of Decatur.

On the evening of July 3, 1889, two old ladies, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith, called at the store and remained until the time of closing, 9 o'clock. As the store was being closed, they started home by way of South Franklin street, going south on the east side of the street. After they had reached and crossed East Main and as they were walking south toward East Wood, they were hailed by a man coming from behind or across the street. There was an exchang[illegible] vulgar words between the women [illegible] man, all in the meantime drifting [illegible] to the alley running east through [illegible] center of the block. It was rat[illegible] a dark night, clear, but only a new [illegible] there being no street lights near by, and it being difficult to see the moving form of a person farther than a block.

Soon after the women left the store, the deceased also left, going diagonally across to the southeast corner of the Park, then going south on the west side of Franklin. After he had crossed East Main, being signalled or called by the women, he crossed the street to where the women and man were standing.

Almost instantly an encounter ensued, the deceased being knocked down, and while in the act of rising, was shot in the right breast, receiving a mortal wound. The man who fired the shot instantly disappeared, the deceased got to his feet, staggered across the alley and walk to the side of an old brick barn, where he sank down and soon died, without being able to make any statement in relation to his murder. Attracted by the shot and the alarm of murder, many persons soon gathered around the dead body.

FINDING THE REVOLVER.

In the alley and about 30 feet from the place of the murder, a Smith & Wesson revolver, 38 calibre, No. 88307, with one load discharged, was found. It was evident that the deceased had been shot with this weapon and that the murderer had either dropped, or thrown it in the alley in his flight. It was also evident that if the owner of the revolver could be found there would be little trouble in determining who had committed the crime.

With the view of following up this clue, the number of the revolver was at once taken and an investigation started. The books and records of local dealers were searched, but nothing learned. It was soon learned that on October 3, 1883, this revolver had been sold and shipped from the factory to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. of Chicago, but this firm reported that they had kept no record of its purchase or sale.

Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of officers and lawyers in behalf of the accused as well as of the people, no further trace of this revolver has ever been made, and but little more is known now than was known in five minutes after it was picked up in the alley. While suspicions have existed and many rumors been circulated, no proofs have ever been found connecting either Faunce or Mauzy with this revolver.

FAUNCE ARRESTED.

On the night of the murder neither Mrs. Smith nor Mrs. Griffith could give more than a general description of the man who had followed them. They said he was a young man, had a smooth face, wore a sack coat and a dark hat. They insisted that they did not know the man; that when the two men began to quarrel they became frightened, went on, and were near Wood street when the shot was fired.

Little definite information was gathered that night. George Warren and Pete Sells, connected with saloons on South Park street, immediately after the shooting saw Faunce and noticed what they deemed singular conduct, indicating to them the guilt of Faunce. They communicated their suspicions and observations to Marshal Mason, which resulted in Faunce being arrested about 11 o'clock that night. On the way to the jail, and before being advised as to the cause of his arrest, Faunce remarked to the officers that he supposed he was wanted for the shooting of McKinley.

On the following morning after the murder, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith saw Faunce at the jail, and both thought that he resembled in appearance, size and dress, the man who had followed them the evening before. Mrs. Smith being certain that the right man had been arrested, advised the marshal to hold him. She afterwards changed her mind and stated and testified that the man who followed them was a heavier man than Faunce. She also denied that she had stated to the marshal that he had the right man.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held that lasted a number of days. Many witnesses were examined, and circumstances shown that indirectly pointed to the guilt of Faunce. Witnesses testified that shortly before the shot was fired, they saw Faunce loitering at the corner of Main and Franklin; one by the name of Williams stating that he heard Faunce call to the women and start to follow them. Warren and Sells testified to the actions of Faunce at the Clarkson and Sells saloons immediately after the shot was fired. Faunce himself came before the jury and expressed a willingness to make a statement and was allowed to do so.

STATEMENT OF FAUNCE.

He stated that on the afternoon and evening of the murder he had been at work at Oakland Park for a show troupe, run by Ed. Morton and Miss Fannie O'Gorman; that at five minutes after 9, he, with Morton, Miss O'Gorman, Billy Fudge and William Blume, left the Park to come into the city; that they had to wait for a car 10 or 15 minutes, and that when they arrived at the Old Square it was about half past 9 o'clock. He stated that when he got off the car, he went to Cheap Charley's store corner, Main and Merchant streets, and started east on Main street, going to State, then north on the east side of State street to South Park, and east on South Park street to the Sells saloon and from the saloon, in company with George Smith, to the place of the murder. He stated that he then went to saloons on Prairie and Merchant streets, and finally to the Dipper saloon on the west side of the Old Square, where he was arrested. He also stated that he did not speak or talk to any one after he left the car until he got to the Sells saloon; that while he saw persons running in the direction of the place of the murder, he did not know any one had been killed until he got to Sells' saloon.

The coroner's jury recommended that Faunce be held, without bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

At the following September term of the circuit court Faunce was indicted. He was soon afterwards put upon trial and convicted, the jury fixing his punishment at life imprisonment. Judge Hughes, the presiding judge, overruled a motion for a new trial and sentenced him upon the verdict.

LAWYERS APPOINTED.

Faunce, when arraigned for trial, had no lawyer to defend him. The court appointed the late I. D. Walker, Fred Brown and Joe Burrows, to conduct the defense. Mr. Walker, while not an experienced criminal lawyer, was devoted to his clients and brought to the discharge of his duties a devotion and a faithfulness never excelled and seldom equalled at our bar. Mr. Brown was a young lawyer of great energy and promise and he has since risen to great prominence in the west; while Mr. Burrows was untiring in his labors in the interest of his client.

While it may be admitted that Faunce did not have lawyers of great experience and reputation to defend him, they were faithful, energetic and untiring in their efforts, and well merited the special commendation of the court at the close of the trial. If the granting of a pardon to Faunce rested upon a claim that he was not well defended, the claim would have but slight merit. I can truthfully say that not since I have been state's attorney has there been more faithful services rendered a client in a criminal case than these lawyers rendered Faunce, and that too without compensation. It is a great credit to our profession that the fidelity and efforts of its members, where life is at stake, is not measured by the amount of the fee.

THE TRIAL OF FAUNCE.

It was shown by a number of witnesses on the trial of Faunce that he and the show troupe left Oakland Park on the 8:30 o'clock car, arriving at the Old Square about ten minutes later; that the murder was committed near 9 o'clock, at the place and under the circumstances heretofore narrated. It was shown by Joseph Brewer and Miss Terry, a young lady of good repute, that only a few minutes before the murder Faunce was loitering at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. They both claimed to have known him very well.

Mrs. Rohling, an estimable old German lady, living in a brick house on the east side of Franklin street near the alley, heard the quarrel, went to the gate at the northwest corner of her house, saw a man in the act of getting up on the boulevard about twenty feet from her, another man standing over him with a revolver, saw the shot fired, the man disappear that fired the shot, but did not notice in what direction, saw the man that was shot get up and stagger across to the barn and sink down. She did not know or recognize the man that fired the shot, but stated that he was a young man, smooth face, wore a sack coat and a dark hat. Her description tallied very well with the appearance and dress of Faunce.

Mrs. Olephant, a woman of ill repute, testified that she had been to the depot making inquiry about a train, that on her way home she was going south on Franklin street; that she was a short way behind Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Smith; that at the corner of Main and Franklin she saw a man go across the street and follow the women; that when they got to the alley the women called to the deceased, calling him "Mat," who was on the opposite side of the street; that he went across; that as she got near them the two men were quarrelling and she turned out in the street to pass; that as she was about to pass the shot was fired; that she knew Faunce and that she recognized him as the man who fired the shot; that he ran to the mouth of the alley and threw a revolver east into the alley, then turned and crossed the street in front of her and disappeared into the alley running west to State street.

An earnest effort was made by the defense to show that Mrs. Olephant was in another portion of the city at the time of the murder, but without great success, she being corroborated in her testimony by a number of creditable witnesses.

At the time the shot was fired, William Tucker, a man of good repute, was at the southwest corner of Main and State. He testified that very soon after the shot was fired he saw a man come out of the alley between Main and Wood streets on to State street, go north on the east side of State toward the Stoner drug store corner on South Park.

Near the same time, and before any movement of the people in the direction of the scene of the murder was noticed, George Warren saw Faunce come around the corner at the Stoner drug store, then go east to the Sells saloon. He was the first one to suspect Faunce of the murder, and advised Marshal Mason of his suspicions soon afterwards.

There was some evidence of a feeling of enmity between Faunce and deceased, a statement made by the latter that Faunce had threatened to kill him, going to the jury.

At the time of the murder, as well as at the time of the trial, Faunce was in bad repute. It was known to the officers that he was an ex convict, having served a term for burglary on a conviction in Douglass county.

I have given only a general outline of the case against Faunce. His presence at the corner of Main and Franklin immediately before the murder, his appearance and dress as compared with the appearance and dress of the man that followed the women; his identification by Mrs. Olephant, the statement of Tucker, his identification by George Warren, the threat, and the general character of Faunce, embraced the evidence and completed the chain of circumstances upon which he was convicted.

THE FAUNCE ALIBI.

An alibi was the defense made up for Faunce. It was claimed that he did not leave the Park until after 9 o'clock; that he waited for the car ten or fifteen minutes; that it required ten or fifteen minutes to come in, and that it was about 9:30 o'clock when he arrived at the Old Square. Faunce, Morton, Miss O'Gorman, Billy Fudge and William Blume all testified to this effect.

It appeared, however, that the only means they had of fixing the time was by the announcement of Blume, after looking at a little Waterbury watch that he carried. Faunce said that Blume stated it was five minutes after 9, while one said ten, and another fifteen minutes after 9 when they were about to leave the Park.

It was also made to appear, on cross examination of Morton, that when he got off the car he went first to the Caldwell livery stable, then to the Singleton restaurant on the Old Square, where he got a lunch, and that it was not until after he had gotten his lunch that he saw any excitement or heard that a murder had been committed. While Miss O'Gorman testified that the car stopped and remained on the Old Square from five to six minutes; that she remained on the car until it reached the corner of Water and East Main, where she and her companion got off and went east on the south side of East Main street to the Thomas house, some distance east of Franklin on Main, and that at the time they crossed Franklin, which was within half a block of the scene of the murder, there was no excitement or gathering of people or other indications that a murder had been committed.

It was very apparent that Blume's watch was an hour fast or that he had mistaken the time, for the proofs submitted by the state that he came in on the 8:30 car was not materially shaken. The alibi was thoroughly destroyed, and as Faunce did not account for his whereabouts during these fifteen or twenty minutes between his arrival at the Old Square and the time the shot was fired, and it appearing that this was abundant time for him to get to the place of the murder, there was little to stand in the way of a conviction.

From a legal standpoint, the case against Faunce was not a strong one; yet to one who had followed the case closely and understandingly, it was by no means a weak one. The public, from the time of the murder to the conviction and sentence of Faunce, took great interest in the case. At the time of the trial the press and the public generally regarded Faunce guilty, and sustained the prosecution.

While a verdict of guilty may not have been expected by all, may have been a surprise to many, the verdict gave general satisfaction. The press made no complaint and the public generally seemed well pleased, while the relatives and friends of the deceased rejoiced. The relatives and friends of Faunce, however, found fault and were heard to make complaint. His brother, Cash, was especially bitter, and soon after the verdict was rendered, assailed one of the jurymen, for which he was sent to jail thirty days for contempt of court.

In my judgment Faunce had a fair trial. While I would not have been surprised or have complained had he been acquitted, I was satisfied with the verdict. Having devoted my entire energy to the preparation and trial of the case, it was most natural for me to give full force and effect to the entire evidence of the prosecution; yet I have always been free to admit that it was just as natural for the friends of Faunce to believe him innocent, and others to doubt his guilt. Judge Hughes, who tried the case, seemed to fully concur in my judgment.

RUMORS AFLOAT.

The friends of Faunce never became reconciled to the verdict. They kept the matter constantly agitated. They gave credence and circulation to every form of rumor, without regard to its truth or falsity, that tended to confirm them in their convictions. The most of these rumors related to the revolver found in the alley, and their general tendency was to connect Joe Mauzy, the son of the sheriff, with the murder. It was reported that this revolver was his; that it had his name upon it; that his name had been cut off; that a different revolver had been used at the trial of Faunce, and many others equally absurd and false rumors went the rounds. These stories culminated in a general charge of conspiracy on the part of the officers to convict Faunce in order to protect Mauzy.

While many of these rumors involved my own personal and professional honor, I paid but little attention to them, and never allowed them to prejudice me against Faunce. I had promised Faunce and his friends that whenever my confidence in his guilt was seriously shaken, I would recommend his pardon, and I regarded that promise as sacred as any I ever made.

My letter to Faunce dated August 14, 189-, now before you, fully explained my position. While I felt that a verdict of a jury, especially in a murder case, reached at great public expense, meant something, and that as public prosecutor I would be unwarranted, upon a mere sentiment that had been largely created by unfounded rumors, in the overthrow of a verdict obtained under such circumstances, I was ready, if facts were discovered tending to show Faunce innocent, or any other person guilty, to hear and consider them, and to give Faunce the full benefit of any doubts that they might create in my mind. But until something more than mere sentiment existed, something more than rumors, without facts to support them, was discovered, I felt it would be trifling with the administration of justice to certify to the innocence of Faunce, or recommend his pardon.

I am aware that these rumors, especially those relating to the revolver and the trial of Faunce, constantly kept in circulation, finally made a deep impression on the public mind. The public had lost the connecting links in the chain of circumstances that had led to his conviction, so that many began to give credence to these stories and to believe that a great public wrong had been done an innocent man.

I never directly or indirectly opposed by word or letter the granting of any of the various petitions for his pardon. I never signed any of them. My position being well understood, I was never asked to make a statement as contemplated by the statute. No facts being discovered, at least none being presented to me, I allowed the matter to rest where the verdict and judgment of the court placed it.

THE INDICTMENT OF MAUZY.

About the middle of January, 1898, the affidavits of Mrs. Showers, Mr. and Mrs. McWhithey, W. R. Chapman and others which had been presented to this honorable body, first came into my hands. The contents of these affidavits were most startling, and, if true, not only raised a strong presumption of the innocence of Faunce, but a corresponding presumption of the guilt of Mauzy. If they had been presented to me before this application was made, and if I had found the statements contained in them true, or probably true, I would have at once recommended the pardon of Faunce.

On January 10th the Review published these affidavits, the petition signed by many of our leading citizens asking for the pardon of Faunce and a number of very strong letters in his favor. The publication purported to contain the entire proceedings had before your honorable board. Among the letters published were those of Mr. Crea, Dr. Walston, Mayor Taylor, Mrs. Harwood and others.

The letter of Dr. Walston was especially designed and calculated to arouse the deepest feeling. There was an assumed professional secrecy as to his source of information that lent a charm and a peculiar force to the entire letter that did not attach to any other communication.

It is needless to say that the publication of these affidavits, petition, and letters created a profound impression upon the entire community, and that the sentiment created was nearly universal that Faunce was innocent, that Mauzy was guilty, and that a great public wrong had been done which demanded speedy rectification; that Faunce should be pardoned, and Mauzy indicted, convicted and either hung or sent to the penitentiary.

The grand jury, then in session, felt that it was its duty to make a thorough investigation of the entire matter. About eighty witnesses were called and every phase of the case was examined into. Many had opinions merely, some testified to facts tending to prove Faunce innocent, others to prove Mauzy guilty. It was a wide open investigation. All those that had made affidavits to aid Faunce to get his pardon, were called, including Mrs. Showers, McWhithey and Chapman.

This investigation revealed another eye witness of the murder, in the person of John Vanquisah, who claimed to have been at the corner of Wood and Franklin at the time the shot was fired, to have seen the women south of the alley, to have seen the deceased lying on the sidewalk, and to have seen Mauzy run out of the mouth of the alley, across Franklin and south to Wood street.

As many of our citizens were led to believe from his letter, that Dr. Walston had found the key to unlock this great mystery and forever set at rest all further controversy as to who had shot McKinley, and as many have expressed great surprise that the eminent physician and surgeon had not been called as a witness on the trial of Mauzy, and seemed to see in this fact additional evidence that the great conspiracy to shield Mauzy and to forever fasten the prison door upon Faunce was being carried out, and as he was called as a witness before the grand jury, the seal of professional secrecy being removed from his lips; and as he disclosed to the jury the secret source of his information, together with the facts upon which he based his *knowledge* of the innocence of Faunce, I give here his letter and his secret and valuable information as he gave it to the jury.

DR. WALSTON'S LETTER.

DECATUR, ILLS., Dec. 4, 1897.

HON. JOHN R. TANNER,
Governor of Illinois.

Dear Sir:—From the nervous and mental condition of a certain man, prominent in the politics of this county, I was convinced that he had a dreadful secret on his mind and that he knew Jack Faunce did not kill Mat McKinley; but I cannot call names and go into details without violation of professional secrecy, and therefore refrain. I know Jack Faunce is innocent, although I never saw him, and the developments subsequent to his trial have convinced all our citizens of his innocence. But he was poor and friendless and there was no one to take the first step for his liberty.

Yours truly,
R. L. WALSTON, M. D.

THE STATEMENT OF WALSTON TO THE GRAND JURY.

"About a month after Mat McKinley was murdered, a man came into my office and said he had a friend that was suffering from nervous trouble on account of family trouble and he wanted me to give him some medicine for him. I gave him a bottle and in about four days he came back and wanted another bottle and I wanted him to tell me who his friend was but he would not tell me. I gave him another bottle. He came back again and I gave him another bottle, and he still refused to tell me who the man was. I followed him and I saw him enter the north door of the jail. He came again and got another bottle, still refusing to tell me who it was for. I asked him some very pointed questions in regard to his friend and he never came back. I saw him about three or four weeks afterwards. I was sitting in Dr. Stoner's drug store and he started to come in the door but as soon as he saw me he shut the door and went away. I inferred from the way he acted he didn't want to see me."

When the verdict of a fair and impartial jury in a murder case, reached after a long, expensive and searching public trial, is sought to be overthrown by such a letter, coming from such a source and based upon such wild conclusions and assumptions, it is time that the real citizen, with a due appreciation of the necessity and importance of settling great public questions of this character in the courts and not in doctors' offices or on the street corners, should stop to think and consider well before acting upon matters of such grave importance.

If the sale of a few bottles of nerve medicine to a stranger and taken into a public institution, containing many inmates, and one of whom is liable to be in need of nerve medicine, is to settle a question involving life or liberty, the administration of justice through the courts might as well be abandoned.

The grand jury, as it was well warranted in doing under the circumstances returned an indictment against Mauzy.

SELECTION OF COUNCIL TO PROSECUTE.

In view of the fact that I had prosecuted Faunce, I at once determined to ask the court to appoint other counsel to take charge of the prosecution of Mauzy. I was fully convinced, in view of the many rumors that had been set afloat, that this was the only course to pursue, and that it would ultimately give better satisfaction to the people, and especially to those interested in the pardon of Faunce.

In the appointment of counsel to take charge of the prosecution, I desired not only that attorneys of experience and ability should be selected, but attorneys having the confidence of the people, and especially of the friends of Faunce, and of opposite political faith, so that after the trial was over no just cause of complaint could come from either of these sources. I was satisfied that Mr. H. Crea and Mr. C. C. Leforgee came more nearly filling all of these requirements than any other selection that could be made. Their experience and ability could not be questioned, they had both signed the petition for the pardon of Faunce, one was a Republican and the other was a Democrat, both standing high in the confidence of their respective parties. Judge Vail heartily approved this selection.

Mr. Crea and Mr. LeForgee took entire charge of the preparation and trial of the case, bringing to it their whole energies, experience and ability. They made their own investigations and preparations for the trial, designating the witnesses to be used, and determining the entire course and direction of the trial. I took no other active part in the trial of the case than to make the opening argument, made necessary by the physical inability of Mr. Crea to do this part of the work.

THE TRIAL OF MAUZY.

I think I am justified in saying that Mr. Crea and Mr. Leforgee while preparing for the trial, found nothing in the many rumors and stories that had been in circulation and that had been looked forward to by so many as the promised sensations of the trial. They were like a jack-o-lantern, the farther you followed them the farther they got away, and when you finally caught up, they were gone. The actual case against Mauzy finally narrowed down to a test of the truthfulness of the stories told by McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Vanquisah, Chapman, and Fortner, the last being a new find. The revolver stories were found to be fabrications pure and simple; while the bottle story, of Dr. Walston was found too dangerous, in that it was as liable to convict Faunce as Mauzy, as both were stopping at the jail at the time the nerve medicine was procured; and as the party getting the bottles had refused to tell the doctor who the medicine was for, it seemed dangerous to use him.

McWhithey made his observation from an upstairs window about 150 feet from where the murder was committed. His testimony was very much impaired by the darkness of the night, it being quite well established that at the time the shot was fired one could not tell whether a person was white or black more than 60 feet.

But darkness and distance were not the principal troubles with the McWhithey story. He seemed to have everything turned around and everybody coming and going in the wrong direction. He had the women and man following, going north from Wood toward Main, when everybody else had them going in the opposite direction and from Main toward Wood. He had a man come out of the alley and do the shooting, while it was certain that the man who followed the women fired the shot. While many received the statements of McWhithey as conclusive proof of the guilt of Mauzy and had no difficulty in reconciling these contradictions, the jury were not so easily satisfied and apparently gave to his testimony but little weight or consideration. Mr. Crea and Mr. Leforgee did not think it wise even to call his wife to corroborate his story.

Mrs. Showers, formerly Josephine Wissen, repeated the statements contained in her affidavit, with some essential modifications. In her affidavit she says that she, her sister, Laura, Bena Bauer and Katy Smock were on Franklin street near the alley when the shot was fired; and that she said to the other girls, "I know somebody has been shot for there is a man running across the street." On the trial she says that they were all up near the Wood street corner at the time the shot was fired, that she then went back alone to within about thirty feet of the alley, and saw Joe Mauzy throw the revolver and run across the street.

If in reality she was at the Wood street corner at the time she saw the man across the street, as indicated by her remark to the other girls, "I know

Continued on Next Page.

none in the city, having an attendance of from 185 to 220, averaging about 200. J. O. Spence is superintendent.

The league is doing good work and making a steady advancement. Miss Mary Ramsey is president. All departments of the church is flourishing. Prospects are favorable and hopes are entertained for the enlargement and beautifying of the church in the near future.

Welsey Mission—The work at Welsey has prospered. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 150. R. C. Augustine is the Supterintendent. An Epworth League was organized in November last and has now a membership of 50. Alva M. Johnson is president.

Preaching services at Asbury at 10:30 a. m. and at Wesley at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. The pastor and churches are glad to invite and welcome every one to all the services.

Rev. A. M. Wells, Pastor.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

Wabash Man Had His Foot Badly Mashed—John Rostick Hurt.

From the Daily of Friday.

Brakeman Becker of the Wabash, met with a bad accident this morning while near the St. Louis bridge. He had his right foot badly mashed. The foot was split up the middle and it will probably be necessary to amputate a part of it. He was brought to the city and Dr. Parish, the Wabash surgeon attended him. The doctor took the injured man to the hospital a Springfield.

John Rostick, Jr., the 15 year old son of John Rostick, was injured at noon today at the new shaft of the Decatur Coal company, where both men are employed. The boy had his right thigh broken. The patrol wagon was called and Officer John Williamson took the boy to his home at the corner of Leafland avenue and Jasper street.

SPRING WORK BEGUN.

Plans Arranged for a Busy Season at Warrensburg Canning Factory.

From the Daily of Friday.

The full force of employes were put on at the farm and canning factory of C. J. Off at Warrensburg yesterday for the spring work. Mr. Off has added a number of improvements to his farm and factory this spring and will increase his force of employes as the season advances. The output of canned corn will be almost doubled this year. Last year 600 acres were planted to sweet corn for canning purposes and this year 1000 acres will be put in. A large number of acres will be planted to tomatoes as usual, but the demand for corn far exceeds that for the tomatoes, hence the plans for an increased supply of corn. New machinery has been put in the factory and the output will average from 60,000 to 70,000 cans per day. Mr. Off employes a large force of helpers each year and over $15,000 was paid out for local labor last year.

Sangamon Items.

Mrs. James Costello gave a quilting party to about forty of her lady friends Thursday, April 7. About 9 a. m. they began to gather. The house was soon filled and merry tongues kept time with the busy needles. At noon a bountiful dinner was served and the click of the needles silenced until the wants of the inner man had been satisfied. After dinner the young people rendered some splendid music, for which the thanks of the crowd are due them. Among those present were the following: Mesdames William Hiser, P. Durham, F. Baker, A. Hiser, F. Pobst, M. Funk, George Veech, T. Berry, H. Housley, J. Seitz, Tom Ritchie, T. M. Kellor, L. W. Wheeler, D. Seitz, C. Baker, Lou. Chambaugh, Frank Lyons, M. Fry, J. Huff, C. G. Wheeler, George Wheeler, W. F. Elgin, J. W. Walker, Jasper Veech, Harlow Walker, James Walton, Misses Agnes Ritchie, Effie Hiser, Mabel Wentz, Lelia Barner, Ella Pobst, Effie Huff, Eva Huff, Rosetta Huff and Mr. Miles.

Found Not Guilty.

From the Daily of Friday.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Augustine and Clarence Walt, before Justice Smith yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was one wherein the proprietors of the Arcade were charged with violating the act regulating the practice of pharmacy. The prosecution was brought by the secretary of the state board of pharmacy. Attorney J. H. Latham appeared for the prosecution and A. F. Smith for the defense. The case was tried before a jury of six men. It will be appealed and taken to the circuit court.

Conservator Discharged.

David W. Garver, conservator of the estate of Sarah M. Garver, who is distracted, Friday in the county court filed a petition asking that he be discharged as conservator, the estate being insolvent. Judge Hammer discharged the conservator.

G. P. Leiu, aged 68 years of Peoria, fell in his room Wednesday and broke his thigh bone.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

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tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

held Saturday evening in Keiser's hall, the following ticket was nominated: For president, E. Prescott; for trustees, A. Gilliland, John Cairns and J. W

Olive B. Lebew, Warrensburg. 29.

Elmer Russell of Broadwell and Miss Rosalind Aswald were married at Junction City Wednesday.

church October 1, 1897, with 38 members. Six months have passed and there are now 85 members and eighteen on probation. The Sunday school is inferior to

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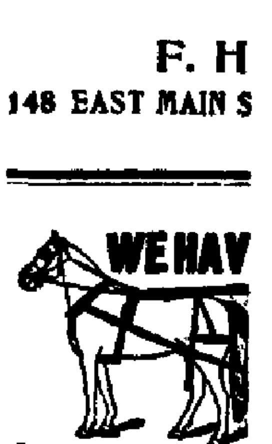

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Weekly Republican.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14 1898.

WM. DODSON DEAD

Passed Away Last Night at 10 O'clock.

WAS A FIRE COMMISSIONER

And for Years Was in the Employ of the Illinois Central Railroad—Held in High Respect in Community.

From the Daily of Monday.

William Dodson, one of the well known citizens of Decatur and a member of the board of fire commissioners, died last night at 8 o'clock at his home, No. 975 East Eldorado street, aged 67 years. Death was caused by hardening of the liver, a complaint with which Mr. Dodson has been suffering for a number of years. Within the past year he has been rapidly failing and has been confined to the house most of the winter. His friends and relatives realized that he could never recover and during the past few weeks Mr. Dodson's condition has been such that his death was expected at any time.

William Dodson was of English nativity, having been born on March 14, 1831, in Swavesey, near Cambridge, England. He came to the United States in his boyhood with his father, William Dodson, Sr. The family made their home at Lockport and Batavia, New York, until 1852, when they came west to Decatur. Mr. Dodson began driving a team for the Illinois Central road and was brakeman on the first construction train going out of Decatur. He then had charge of the baggage at Sandoval, Ill., and held that position for six months. In 1855 he became baggage master at the Union depot at Decatur and held that position for 27 years. Under President Pierce's administration he was appointed mail messenger, carrying the mail from the depot to the postoffice. From that time he served continuously as mail messenger and transfer clerk for the government until President Cleveland's administration, when he was relieved of his duties as mail messenger, but continued to serve as transfer clerk, holding that position until 1893. He was the only transfer clerk stationed at this place up to that time and handled all the mail that went in and out of the city.

On October 28, 1858, Mr. Dodson was married to Miss Mary E. White of Decatur. He is survived by his wife and two children, George H. Dodson of Spokane, Wash., who is now in the city, and Miss Daisy Dodson of Decatur. He leaves two cousins, Mrs. Henry Lunn of this city and Phillip Dodson of Bozeman, Montana. These are his only relatives in this country. He also leaves a brother and a sister in England.

Mr. Dodson was in the employ of the railroad longer than any man in the city. On account of this fact he had made many friends and was a man who was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him. Mr. Dodson was a solid, substantial man, and a person who always commanded respect. Years ago he was chief of the fire department and during the past three years he has been serving on the board of fire commissioner, having been appointed to that position under Mayor Conklin and reappointed by Mayor Taylor. In the office of commissioner Mr. Dodson was a valuable man and carried out plans along that line of work which were of great benefit to the city. He was quite popular with the members of the fire department. Mr. Dodson was also a member of the Volunteer Firemen of Decatur and was a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., having been identified with that organization for the past 36 years.

In his early years Mr. Dodson was a supporter of the Democratic party and cast his first vote for President Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln and since then he has been a staunch Republican.

The Funeral.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

The funeral of William Dodson was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence, 975 East Eldorado street. There was a large attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilmore, pastor of Grace Methodist church. The funeral was in charge of the Celestial Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., the members of which attended in a body, together with members of Decatur lodge.

The members of the Volunteer Firemen, a part of the city fire department and the mayor and members of the city council were in attendance, the deceased having been a member of the board of fire commissioners. The music was rendered by a choir composed of D. L. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gher and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bunn. There were a large number of floral offerings including several handsome designs from the firemen and the Odd Fellows.

The burial was at Greenwood cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. S. Funk, I. W. Ehrman, T. L. Antrim, William Forbes, Amzi R. Baker and Andrew Shoemaker. The funeral cortege to the cemetery was headed by a platoon of police and Goodman's band, and the remains were escorted by the Odd Fellows, the firemen and several pieces of the fire apparatus. There was a brief burial service at the grave.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL MYERS.

The funeral of the late Samuel Myers was held this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock from the residence in Long Creek township. There was a large attendance and the burial took place at the North Fork cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Bresie.

Mrs. Mary Bresie, mother of W. R. Bresie of this city, died last Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Crowell, at Cleveland, Ohio. W. R. Bresie and his wife are now at Cleveland. The funeral will be held today. Mrs. Bresie's home was in Michigan, but she was visiting with her daughter at the time of her death.

SAMUEL MYERS.

Samuel Myers, a resident of Macon county since 1850, died suddenly of valvular heart trouble about noon Saturday, April 9, at the family home, near North Fork. He was the father of E. C. Myers of Warrensburg, John W. Myers of Decatur, Louis, James and Frank Myers, who are residents of Macon county and live near the home place. Nellie, the daughter, is married and lives in Kansas.

Mr. Myers was born in Ohio in 1848. He came to Macon county in 1850 and has resided here every since. He was held in highest esteem by all who knew him, and his acquaintance was very large. He was a remarkably well preserved man and retained his health and strength till a little over a year ago. Up to two years ago he worked in the field and did the regular farm work, apparently with as little effort as in his younger days. He had been failing for about a year, but lately had appeared to improve.

Mrs. Myers is confined to her bed with a broken hip, having fallen on the ice during the winter.

WILL GO TO JACKSONVILLE.

Mrs. Hattie Hayden Brought to Decatur from Maroa This Morning.

From the Daily of Monday.

Mrs. Hattie Hayden, who was declared insane in the county court several weeks ago, was brought this morning from her home in Maroa by Deputy Sam Stabler. Mrs. Hayden is a rather stout woman and the deputy had some difficulty with her. She was brought to Decatur, however, and taken to a hotel and tonight Deputy Stabler will take the woman to the asylum at Jacksonville.

A New Postoffice.

A few days ago a new postoffice was established in Decatur township. It is located at Knight's Station, at the south end of the St. Louis bridge, which spans the Sangamon river, two miles southwest of Decatur. The office is located at the "Last Chance" store, at the turn on the way to the grade crossing, and Asbury Childers, the proprietor of the store, is the postmaster. The office is a great convenience to a large number of people residing in that section of the township.

A Morning Wedding.

From the Daily of Monday.

The marriage of Daniel C. Miltimore, of Los Angeles, California, and Miss Polly B. Vail, occurred this morning at the home of the bride's brother, Judge E. P. Vail, on West Decatur street. The wedding was somewhat of a surprise to the many friends of Miss Vail as it was not generally known that she was to be married so soon.

The Episcopal marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. W. Bedford-Jones, rector of All Angels' church. Only the members of the family were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Miltimore left at noon for Chicago.

The groom is a fruit grower and interested in large olive groves in California. He and his wife will make their home at Los Angeles. Mr. Miltimore was in Decatur several years ago promoting the fruit growing interests of California, and has visited here a number of times since then. Miss Vail is a sister of Judge Vail and is widely known in Decatur. For a number of years she has been official stenographer in the circuit court, and held the position with great credit. She was a member of the Women's Club, and possessed considerable literary attainments. She was a lady of charming manners and had many warm friends in Decatur who admired her for her good qualities.

Lecture at Blue Mound Chapel.

Sabbath evening a large congregation assembled at the chapel to hear a lecture by the pastor. Prof. Mounts conducted a song service that lasted about a half hour. Solos and choruses were interspersed. The audience then listened to the lecture which occupied about 35 minutes.

Fruit Frozen.

Mrs. Lydia Davis writes to Decatur friends from Sacramento, Cal., that they would be very grateful for some of the rain which has fallen in Illinois in the past month. There has been no rain there this spring, the weather has been extremely cold and most of the fruit buds are frozen.

The new railroad through San Jose has taken in $250 at that place for freight in the ten days ending last week.

THE FAUNCE CASE.

Continued From Preceding Page.

somebody has been shot for there is a man running across the street," she was then too far away, darkness being considered, to recognize or identify Mauzy, and her statement that it was he was of little value.

Laura Wissen corroborated her sister in her statement as to their being upon Franklin street at the time the shot was fired, the presence of Miss Bauer and Miss Smock, and that her sister went back to the alley after the shot was fired. Their testimony was very much impaired by the testimony of both Miss Bauer and Miss Smock, supported by their parents, that they were not with the Wissen girls. Miss Smock and her parents testified that she was in Indianapolis at that time. The statement however of Miss Bauer was weakened, and that of the Wissen girls to that extent strengthened by the testimony of Miss Huff and Miss Outten to an admission of Miss Bauer that she was with the Wissen girls that night on Franklin street at the time of the murder. The character of the Wissen girls impaired their standing before the jury and every thing considered, they did not create a good impression.

Vanquiash repeated the story told the grand jury. While this story probably secured the indictment of Mauzy, it was almost destroyed at the trial by George Tucker, whom Vanquiash had said was with him. Tucker testified that while he and Vanquiash came up town together, it was some little time before the murder, that he had no recollection of seeing Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Griffith, McKinley or Mauzy, and that at the time the shot was fired and they first heard of the murder, they were over on Main street near State. In addition to this contradiction of his story the fact that Vanquiash had kept silent when the life of Faunce was at stake, rendered him so unworthy that the jury, although Tucker had served a year in the penitentiary for murder, believed him in preference to Vanquiash.

The trial of Mauzy brought forward another eye-witness of the murder in the person of Pleasant Fortner, now of Moweaqua, formerly of Bethany, but who lived in Decatur at the time of the murder.

Fortner testified that on the evening of the murder he had gone out to the residence of Frank Meyer on South Broadway, that he returned by way of East Wood and South Franklin; that he met Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith near the mouth of the alley; that he saw Mauzy come across the street to the women, and that he then immediately met McKinley going south; that he heard Mauzy tell McKinley not to follow or he would get hurt; that he then heard the shot fired; that he saw Mauzy disappear through the alley east and McKinley stagger across to the barn and sink down; that he went back to where McKinley lay and that he soon afterward joined Jim McKinley, brother of deceased, and others in following tracks east through the alley.

Jim McKinley testified that when he arrived at the place of the shooting he saw a man who afterwards went east with him and others through the alley looking for tracks, and that he now recognized Fortner as that man.

The character of Fortner for truthfulness was very thoroughly impeached by many citizens from Moweaqua and Bethany. The prosecution did not attempt to sustain it.

This impeachment, taken in connection with the fact that Fortner did not disclose to any one that night nor for years afterwards what he now claims to have seen and heard, rendered his evidence of little value.

Chapman repeated the statements contained in his affidavit now before you. William Fletcher, however, expressly denied that it was Mauzy whom they saw or that he had stated to Chapman that night or any other time that it was Mauzy. There was considerable evidence tending to sustain Chapman and contradict Fletcher.

Other evidence was introduced by the prosecution, but upon minor and collateral matters, not of sufficient importance to be here discussed.

THE DEFENSE OF MAUZY.

The defense made for Mauzy consisted of a general assault upon the testimony and eye-witnesses for the prosecution, an alibi for Joe, and an effort to again show Faunce guilty.

Juan Dunbar, an old friend of the family, John Mauzy, Mrs. Mauzy and Mrs. Virden, father, mother and grand mother of Joe, testified that at the time the shot was fired Joe was seated with them on the west steps of the residence part of the jail. There was a sharp controversy about certain features of this alibi, and it may be well claimed that it had some elements of weakness.

The effort made to show that Faunce was guilty, to say the least, was not a success. Only a portion of the witnesses used on the trial of Faunce were produced; some were dead, others it was claimed, could not be found, and among the latter was Mrs. Olephant. The defense offered her testimony given at the Faunce trial, but it was ruled out.

The defense, however, had some evidence that was new against Faunce. Mrs. Rehling had come to the conclusion, after having caught a side view of Faunce's face at the former trial, that it was Faunce she saw shoot McKinley, and so testified.

R. W. Chilson testified that on the night of the murder he was standing on South Park street near the Stoner drug store corner talking with John McAnelly, now dead; that very soon after the shot was fired Faunce came running around the corner and when asked what was the matter said Mat McKinley had been shot down on Franklin street.

There was also some additional testimony tending to show a feeling between Faunce and McKinley, and a quarrel over Mrs. Griffith.

The prosecution in rebuttal, sought to show that at the time the shot was fired, Faunce was a number of blocks away, but the court ruled against this line of evidence. Under this ruling it was impossible to again go into the case against Faunce to any great extent.

THE VERDICT.

In the prosecution of the case, on final argument, every possible effort was made to place before the jury in the most favorable light the evidence of McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Vanquiash and Fortner, to explain their long silence, to reconcile their conflicting stories, to explain how Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith could be going in opposite directions at the same time, and how Mauzy could have gone east through the alley, have crossed the street west and gone through to State, and to have gone south on Franklin to Wood, immediately after he fired the shot. These explanations seemed perfectly clear and satisfactory to the greater part of the crowd outside the railing; but to the jury they did not seem so satisfactory, judging from the quickness with which a verdict of acquittal was reached.

It was evident that the testimony of all these witnesses was doomed to absolute discredit long before the arguments were reached. The testimony of these witnesses being thrown aside, a verdict was reached without contention or delay.

THE PARDON OF FAUNCE.

If Mauzy had been found guilty, or if there had been a disagreement or a long-delayed verdict, it would have argued, if not the innocence, grave doubt as to the guilt of Faunce. Such a conclusion, however, cannot be drawn from this speedy verdict of acquittal. While the verdict was a clear vindication of Mauzy, Faunce was not on trial and the jury could not consider, much less pass upon his guilt or innocence; considerable evidence in his favor not going to the jury under the ruling of the court.

In my judgment, Faunce should be pardoned if there is now, upon the facts as now known, a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

While the jury was warranted in absolutely discrediting McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Vanquiash and Fortner, yet some one or more of them may have told the truth, and to the extent to which credit is given to any of them is there a doubt raised as to the guilt of Faunce.

If the disclosures of these recent investigations stopped with the testimony of these witnesses, I would not be inclined to recommend the pardon of Faunce; but I think that in connection with other facts, to which I shall refer, it should be given some weight and consideration.

As stated, witnesses were ready to testify that at or near the time the shot was fired, Faunce was seen and talked to some distance from the place of the murder.

Ambrose Yancey testified before the grand jury that on the night of July 3, 1889, and about 9 o'clock, he met Faunce at the corner of Main and Merchant streets as he came from the car; that he heard the shot fired before Faunce reached him; that as Faunce approached a man came up from the east and said that a man had been shot on Franklin street. He says that Faunce wanted to go down and see but that he refused to go with him, and that Faunce then went off in the direction of Franklin street.

This statement, if true, would be sufficient in itself to acquit Faunce; but there are a number of things to impair its credit.

Faunce himself, as will be seen from the statement made before the coroner's jury within a few days after the murder, did not stop or talk with any one from the time he left the car until he got to the Sells saloon, and he did not know until then that any one had been shot or killed on Franklin street.

If the statement of Yancey is true, it is strange that Faunce had not remembered the circumstance, and that both should have remained silent through the trial of Faunce upon so important a matter is beyond comprehension. Yet it is possible that Yancey has now told the truth.

Edward Levy also testified that at five minutes after 9 o'clock he met Jack Faunce at the corner of North Water and East Main streets; that he stopped and talked with him and that at that time he was coming east on Prairie street and passed over into the Park.

Albert S. Morgan swore that he saw Faunce at the same corner about ten or fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock, that he talked with him and saw him going west on Prairie street to the Brown saloon.

Sam Barnett swore that about five minutes before 9 o'clock he was with Jack Faunce on Prairie street in front of the Brown saloon.

When it is considered that the shot was fired within a few minutes, either before or after 9 o'clock, and that according to the theory of the prosecution Faunce must have been at the corner of Franklin and Main streets for some little time before the shot was fired, the statements of these witnesses, Levy, Morgan and Barnett, tend to show the innocence of Faunce, although by no means conclusively.

The strongest argument against this testimony is that of Faunce himself, as will be observed from his statement wherein he says that when he got off the car he proceeded east on the north side of East Main street to State street, turning on to State and going north to South Park, then east to Franklin street, where he entered the Sells saloon, and from there he went to the scene of the murder. According to his own statement he had not been, up to this time, either on Merchant, Prairie or Water streets.

As Faunce on leaving the scene of the murder went to the National Bank corner and to the Brown saloon, it is more than likely that it was at this time these witnesses saw and conversed with him and not before the murder. But here again there is room for doubt and conjecture.

If the evidence of these witnesses, Yancey, Morgan, Levy and Barnett, in addition to the testimony of McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Laura Wissen, Vanquiash and Fortner, had been submitted to the jury that tried Faunce, I am frank to say that I doubt very much whether a verdict would have been rendered against him. I am of the opinion that all of this testimony would have created a reasonable doubt of his guilt, resulting in an acquittal. While a strong and possibly successful argument may be made against the testimony of any one or more of these witnesses, yet when it is all taken together it is sufficient to raise a serious doubt of the guilt of Faunce.

I would therefore recommend the pardon of Faunce upon the ground that there is sufficient in this newly discovered evidence to create a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

In addition to the doubt raised by this newly discovered evidence, there is another reason that may, with great propriety, be urged for the pardon of Faunce, and that is the very large public sentiment in its favor. While undoubtedly much of this sentiment has been created by unfounded and untruthful reports, yet it exists. Many believe, and I have no doubt honestly, that he is innocent, while many others have grave doubts as to his guilt. While the general public quickly forget the acquittal of a person whom they believe guilty, they do not so easily reconcile themselves to the conviction of one that they believe innocent. Being satisfied that the general public will not become satisfied or reconciled until Faunce shall be given his freedom, and believing that the administration of justice in our county will be impaired so long as this agitation exists, I would recommend his pardon in the interest of the general good and the future welfare of the county.

In recommending the pardon of Faunce, I make no apology for his prosecution or his conviction. The action of the coroner's jury in binding him over to await the action of the grand jury without bail, the action of the grand jury that indicted him, the conduct of the judge that tried him, the course and conduct of the officers that prosecuted and the lawyers that defended him, and finally the trial jury that convicted, and fixed his punishment, need no apology. They simply performed a public duty which they owed to the citizens of this community and county.

If an injustice has been done Faunce, if in reality he was and is an innocent man, then the responsibility of this awful mistake rests upon those whose lips remained sealed when they should have spoken. To have seen and to have known at the time of this murder what certain persons now claim to have seen and known, and to have remained silent during the trial of Faunce for his life, and for years afterwards, not only renders them unworthy of the confidence but of the respect and association of honest citizens.

The finger of public condemnation should be directed to these persons who have been the efficient cause of all this great injustice and wrong, and not towards the officers, the court and the jury that only faithfully and honestly labored to discharge a public duty, and to bring to just punishment, a man who they believed had committed an awful crime.

By the request of the late grand jury, I hand you herewith all the minutes and memoranda taken by it in relation to the investigation as to the murder of Mathew McKinley.

I also submit to you the statement made by Faunce before the coroner's jury soon after the murder.

I will be glad also, if it is desired by the Board, to procure and present to it the testimony of any of the witnesses testifying on either side at either of the trials of Faunce or Mauzy.

Respectfully submitted,
I. R. MILLS.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Wraps and Other Articles Stolen from the Boblett Residence Found.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The property stolen from the residence of L. L. Boblett about three weeks ago, has been recovered. Some one entered the front door of the residence and took several seal wraps, a cane and other articles. Yesterday Marshal Mason found the property at the home of Mrs. Perry Davis, a colored woman living on North Union street. It had been left there by a colored man named Edward Carroll. Marshal Mason had sent descriptions of the goods to the chief of police in each of the neighboring cities and Sunday he received word to come to Peoria. On arriving at that place he found that the officers had under arrest Edward Carroll, a well known local crook. He had been arrested while trying to dispose of a seal skin cape for $10. Carroll gave his name as Arthur Richwood and said if the officers would bring him to Decatur he would show them where he had hidden a lot of silks south of the city, provided that he would be immediately released. Marshal Mason did not believe the story as at the time Carroll claimed to have hidden the goods the roads were in such condition that it was impossible to drive over them. Marshal Mason was not sure that the cape was the one that Miss Boblett had lost so he did not bring the man, but returned home with the cape and the Peoria officials promised to hold the man. Carroll, however, broke jail at Peoria. Yesterday when Marshal Mason notified the Peoria police that he had a warrant for Carroll they said he had managed to dig a hole in the wall of the prison and make his escape. The cape was identified by Miss Boblett as being the one she lost. Marshal Mason after returning home got a clue which led to his finding the property at the home of Mrs. Davis. The woman gave up the goods but claimed that she had no guilt in the matter. She said that Carroll had been making his home with her and had given her the stuff. All of the property was recovered excepting two canes. Carroll is a bad character. He was recently discharged from the penitentiary and has often been under arrest. He is now suspected of having stolen the silver communion service from the Episcopal church as was stated.

CLASS OF '98

Elected Members of the Class for Commencement Program.

The faculty of the High school met Tuesday afternoon and elected Miss Charlotte Nelson as valedictorian for the class of '98 and the following members of the class of '98 were elected by the class for the commencement program:

Valedictory.—Charlotte Nelson.
Salutatory—Ben Imboden.
Class Historian—Leigh Ayres.
Class Orator—Ed Jeffers
Class Author—Buck Weems.
Class Prophet—Ethel Quinlan.
Class Poet—Golden Donely.
Instrumental Soloists—Mary Clark and Gertrude Phillips.
Vocal Soloists—Daisy Fletcher and Noy Montgomery.

The Delavan City mills was sold last week to W. E. Albright of Mt. Vernon for farm land at the latter place.

Barge horses are longer-lived than carriage horses.

in the city, having an attendance of 185 to 220, averaging about 200. Spence is superintendent.

he league is doing good work and making steady advancement. Miss Mary ...rey is president. All departments of church is flourishing. Prospects are ...table and hopes are entertained for enlargement and beautifying of the ...ch in the near future.

...elsey Mission—The work at Welsey prospered. The Sunday school has average attendance of 150. R. C. ...ustine is the Superintendent. An ...orth League was organized in No...ber last and has now a membership ... Alva M. Johnson is president.

...eaching services at Asbury at 10:30 ... and at Wesley at 7:30 p. m. every ...day. The pastor and churches are to invite and welcome every one to ...he services.

Rev A. M. Wells, Pastor.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

...ash Man Had His Foot Badly ...Mashed—John Rostick Hurt.

From the Daily of Friday.

...akeman Becker of the Wabash, met a bad accident this morning while ... the St. Louis bridge. He had his foot badly mashed. The foot was ...up the middle and it will probably ...essary to amputate a part of it. He ...rought to the city and Dr Parish, ...abash surgeon attended him. The ... took the injured man to the hospital ... Springfield.

...n Rostick, Jr., the 15 year old son ...hn Rostick, was injured at noon to... ... the new shaft of the Decatur Coal ...any, where both men are employed. ...oy had his right thigh broken. ...atrol wagon was called and Officer Williamson took the boy to his home ... corner of Leafland avenue and Jas... ...reet.

SPRING WORK BEGUN.

...Arranged for a Busy Season at ...arrensburg Canning Factory.

From the Daily of Friday.

...e full force of employes were put on farm and canning factory of C. J. ... Warrensburg yesterday for the ... work. Mr. Off has added a num... improvements to his farm and fac... ...his spring and will increase his force ...ployes as the season advances. The ... of canned corn will be almost ...ed this year. Last year 600 acres planted in sweet corn for canning ...ses and this year 1000 acres will be ... A large number of acres will be ...d in tomatoes as usual, but the de... for corn far exceeds that for the ...oes, hence the plans for an increas... ...pply of corn. New machinery has ...put in the factory and the output ...verage from 60,000 to 70,000 cans ...y. Mr. Off employes a large force ...pere each year and over $15,000 was ...out for local labor last year.

Sangamon Items.

... James Costello gave a quilting to about forty of her lady friends ...day, April 7. About 9 a. m. they ... to gather. The house was soon ...and merry tongues kept time with ...ay needles. At noon a bountiful ... was served and the click of the ... silenced until the wants of the in... ...had been satisfied. After dinner ...ung people rendered some splendid ... for which the thanks of the crowd ...ue them. Among those present ...he following: Mesdames William P. Durham, F. Baker, A. Biser, F M. Funk, George Veeob, T. Berry, ...msley, J. Seitz, Tom Ritchie, T. ...eller, L. W. Wheeler, D. Seitz, C. ... Lon. Chambaugh, Frank Lyons, ... J. Huff, C. G. Wheeler, George ...r, W. F. Elgin, J. W. Walker, Jacob, Harlow Walker, James Walton, Agnes Ritchie, Effie Biser, Mabel ... Lelia Harner, Ella Pobst, Effie ...Eva Huff, Rosetta Huff and Mr.

Found Not Guilty.

From the Daily of Friday.

...jury in the case of the People vs. ...tine and Clarence Wait, before Jus... ...aith yesterday afternoon, returned ...ict of not guilty. The case was one ...n the proprietors of the Arcade ...harged with violating the act regu... the practice of pharmacy. The ...ction was brought by the secretary ...state board of pharmacy. Attor... H. Latham appeared for the prose... and A. F. Smith for the defense. ...se was tried before a jury of six. It will be appealed and taken to ...cuit court.

Conservator Discharged.

...d W. Garver, conservator of the e... Sarah M. Garver, who is distract... ...day in the county court filed a peti... ...king that he be discharged as con... ...r, the estate being insolvent. Hammer discharged the conserva...

... Letu, aged 68 years of Peoria, ...his room Wednesday and broke his ...one.

THE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
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Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

...young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

...hall, the following ticket was nominated: For president, E. Prescott; for trustees, A. Gilliland, John Cairns and J. W...

Elmer Russell of Broadwell and Miss Rosalind Aswald were married at Junction City Wednesday.

Six months have passed and there are now 85 members and eighteen on probation. The Sunday school is inferior to...

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$4.75 gets a han brown plaid trimmed with wide braid, narrow tan braid ners of collar interlace two pockets, big pearl b ite tailoring.

$4.50 gets another bottle green with narrow black silk of vestee red broadclot decidedly dressy and more money.

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VESTEE SUITS, age 3 to 8, all wool, from—
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at the Corn Flour hibit on North Wa week, and you will there is no questi baking qualities Meal Gasoline S better than a gas st
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Remember that take no chances.
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greatest shoe worth a full line at this p
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Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

WM. DODSON DEAD

Passed Away Last Night at 10 O'clock.

WAS A FIRE COMMISSIONER

And for Years Was in the Employ of the Illinois Central Railroad—Held in High Respect in Community.

From the Daily of Monday.

William Dodson, one of the well known citizens of Decatur and a member of the board of fire commissioners, died last night at 9 o'clock at his home, No. 975 East Eldorado street, aged 67 years Death was caused by hardening of the liver, a complaint with which Mr. Dodson has been suffering for a number of years. Within the past year he has been rapidly failing and has been confined to the house most of the winter. His friends and relatives realized that he could never recover and during the past few weeks Mr. Dodson's condition has been such that his death was expected at any time.

William Dodson was of English nativity, having been born on March 14, 1831, in Swavesey, near Cambridge, England. He came to the United States in his boyhood with his father, William Dodson, Sr. The family made their home at Lockport and Batavia, New York, until 1852, when they came west to Decatur. Mr. Dodson began driving a team for the Illinois Central road and was brakeman on the first construction train going out of Decatur. He then had charge of the baggage at Sandoval, Ill., and held that position for six months. In 1856 he became baggage master at the Union depot at Decatur and held that position for 27 years. Under President Pierce's administration he was appointed mail messenger, carrying the mail from the depot to the postoffice. From that time he served continuously as mail messenger and transfer clerk for the government until President Cleveland's administration, when he was relieved of his duties as mail messenger, but continued to serve as transfer clerk, holding that position until 1893. He was the only transfer clerk stationed at this place up to that time and handled all the mail that went to and out of the city.

On October 28, 1858, Mr. Dodson was married to Miss Mary E. White of Decatur. He is survived by his wife and two children, George R. Dodson of Spokane, Wash., who is now in the city, and Miss Daisy Dodson of Decatur. He leaves two cousins, Mrs. Henry Lunn of this city and Phillip Dodson of Bozeman, Montana. These are his only relatives in this country. He also leaves a brother and a sister in England.

Mr. Dodson was in the employ of the railroad longer than any man in the city. On account of this fact he had made many friends and was a man who was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him. Mr. Dodson was a solid, substantial man, and a person who always commanded respect. Years ago he was chief of the fire department and during the past three years he has been serving on the board of fire commissioner, having been appointed to that position under Mayor Conklin and reappointed by Mayor Taylor. In the office of commissioner Mr. Dodson was a valuable man and carried out plans along that line of work which were of great benefit to the city. He was quite popular with the members of the fire department. Mr. Dodson was also a member of the Volunteer Firemen of Decatur and was a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., having been identified with that organization for the past 36 years.

In his early years Mr. Dodson was a supporter of the Democratic party and cast his first vote for President Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln and since then he has been a staunch Republican.

The Funeral.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

The funeral of William Dodson was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence, 975 East Eldorado street. There was a large attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilliuore, pastor of Grace Methodist church. The funeral was in charge of the Celestial Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., the members of which attended in a body, together with members of Decatur lodge.

The members of the Volunteer Firemen, a part of the city fire department and the mayor and members of the city council were in attendance, the deceased having been a member of the board of fire commissioners. The music was rendered by a choir composed of D. L. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gher and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bunn. There were a large number of floral offerings including several handsome designs from the firemen and the Odd Fellows.

The burial was at Greenwood cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. S. Funk, I. W. Ehrman, T. L. Antrim, William Forbes, Amzi B. Baker and Andrew Shoemaker. The funeral cortege to the cemetery was headed by a platoon of police and Goodman's band, and the remains were escorted by the Odd Fellows, the firemen and several pieces of the fire apparatus. There was a brief burial service at the grave.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL MYERS.

The funeral of the late Samuel Myers was held this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock from the residence in Long Creek township. There was a large attendance and the burial took place at the North Fork cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Bresie.

Mrs. Mary Bresie, mother of W. R. Bresie of this city, died last Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Crowell, at Cleveland, Ohio. W. R. Bresie and his wife are now at Cleveland. The funeral will be held today. Mrs. Bresie's home was in Michigan, but she was visiting with her daughter at the time of her death.

SAMUEL MYERS.

Samuel Myers, a resident of Macon county since 1850, died suddenly of valvular heart trouble about noon Saturday, April 9, at the family home, near North Fork. He was the father of E. C. Myers of Warrensburg, John W. Myers of Decatur, Louis, James and Frank Myers, who are residents of Macon county and live near the home place. Nellie, the daughter, is married and lives in Kansas.

Mr. Myers was born in Ohio in 1848. He came to Macon county in 1850 and has resided here every since. He was held in highest esteem by all who knew him, and his acquaintance was very large. He was a remarkably well preserved man and retained his health and strength till a little over a year ago. Up to two years ago he worked in the field and did the regular farm work, apparently with as little effort as in his younger days. He had been failing for about a year, but lately had appeared to improve.

Mrs. Myers is confined to her bed with a broken hip, having fallen on the ice during the winter.

WILL GO TO JACKSONVILLE.

Mrs. Hattie Hayden Brought to Decatur from Maroa This Morning.

From the Daily of Monday.

Mrs. Hattie Hayden, who was declared insane in the county court several weeks ago, was brought this morning from her come in Maroa by Deputy Sam Stabler. Mrs. Hayden is a rather stout woman and the deputy had some difficulty with her. She was brought to Decatur, however, and taken to a hotel and tonight Deputy Stabler will take the woman to the asylum at Jacksonville.

A New Postoffice.

A few days ago a new postoffice was established in Decatur township. It is located at Knight's Station, at the south end of the St. Louis bridge, which spans the Sangamon river, two miles southwest of Decatur. The office is located at the "Last Chance" store, at the turn on the way to the grade crossing, and Asbury Childers, the proprietor of the store, is the postmaster. The office is a great convenience to a large number of people residing in that section of the township.

A Morning Wedding.

From the Daily of Monday.

The marriage of Daniel C. Miltimore, of Los Angeles, California, and Miss Polly B. Vail, occurred this morning at the home of the bride's brother, Judge E. P. Vail, on West Decatur street. The wedding was somewhat of a surprise to the many friends of Miss Vail as it was not generally known that she was to be married so soon.

The Episcopal marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. W. Bedford-Jones, rector of All Angels' church. Only the members of the family were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Miltimore left at noon for Chicago.

The groom is a fruit grower and interested in large olive groves in California. He and his wife will make their home at Los Angeles. Mr. Miltimore was in Decatur several years ago promoting the fruit growing interests of California, and has visited here a number of times since then. Miss Vail is a sister of Judge Vail and is widely known in Decatur. For a number of years she has been official stenographer in the circuit court, and held the position with great credit. She was a member of the Women's Club, and possessed considerable literary attainments. She was a lady of charming manners and had many warm friends in Decatur who admired her for her good qualities.

Lecture at Blue Mound Chapel.

Sabbath evening a large congregation assembled at the chapel to hear a lecture by the pastor. Prof. Mounts conducted a song service that lasted about a half hour. Solos and choruses were interspersed. The audience then listened to the lecture which occupied about 85 minutes.

Fruit Frozen.

Mrs. Lydia Davis writes to Decatur friends from Sacramento, Cal., that they would be very grateful for some of the rain which has fallen in Illinois in the past month. There has been no rain there this spring, the weather has been extremely cold and most of the fruit buds are frozen.

The new railroad through San Jose has taken in $250 at that place for freight in the ten days ending last week.

THE FAUNCE CASE.

Continued From Preceding Page.

somebody has been shot for there is a man running across the street," she was then too far away, darkness being considered, to recognize or identify Mauzy, and her statement that it was he was of little value.

Laura Wissen corroborated her sister in her statement as to their being upon Franklin street at the time the shot was fired, the presence of Miss Bauer and Miss Smock, and that her sister went back to the alley after the shot was fired. Their testimony was very much impaired by the testimony of both Miss Bauer and Miss Smock, supported by their parents, that they were not with the Wissen girls. Miss Smock and her parents testified that she was in Indianapolis at that time. The statement however of Miss Bauer was weakened, and that of the Wissen girls to that extent strengthened by the testimony of Miss Huff and Miss Outten to an admission of Miss Bauer that she was with the Wissen girls that night on Franklin street at the time of the murder. The character of the Wissen girls impaired their standing before the jury and everything considered, they did not create a good impression.

Vanquiash repeated the story told the grand jury. While this story probably secured the indictment of Mauzy, it was almost destroyed at the trial by George Tucker, whom Vanquiash had said was with him. Tucker testified that while he and Vanquiash came up town together, it was some little time before the murder, that he had no recollection of seeing Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Griffith, McKinley or Mauzy, and that at the time the shot was fired and they first heard of the murder, they were over on Main street near State. In addition to this contradiction of his story the fact that Vanquiash had kept silent when the life of Faunce was at stake, rendered him so unworthy that the jury, although Tucker had served a year in the penitentiary for murder, believed him in preference to Vanquiash.

The trial of Mauzy brought forward another eye-witness of the murder in the person of Pleasant Fortner, now of Moweaqua, formerly of Bethany, but who lived in Decatur at the time of the murder.

Fortner testified that on the evening of the murder he had gone out to the residence of Frank Meyer on South Broadway, that he returned by way of East Wood and South Franklin; that he met Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith near the mouth of the alley; that he saw Mauzy come across the street to the women, and that he then immediately met McKinley going south; that he heard Mauzy tell McKinley not to follow or he would get hurt; that he then heard the shot fired; that he saw Mauzy disappear through the alley east and McKinley stagger across to the barn and sink down; that he went back to where McKinley lay and that he soon afterward joined Jim McKinley, brother of deceased, and others in following tracks east through the alley.

Jim McKinley testified that when he arrived at the place of the shooting he saw a man who afterwards went east with him and others through the alley looking for tracks, and that he now recognized Fortner as that man.

The character of Fortner for truthfulness was very thoroughly impeached by many citizens from Moweaqua and Bethany. The prosecution did not attempt to sustain it.

This impeachment, taken in connection with the fact that Fortner did not disclose to any one that night nor for years afterwards what he now claims to have seen and heard, rendered his evidence of little value.

Chapman repeated the statements contained in his affidavit now before you. William Fletcher, however, expressly denied that it was Mauzy whom they saw or that he had stated to Chapman that night or any other time that it was Mauzy. There was considerable evidence tending to sustain Chapman and contradict Fletcher.

Other evidence was introduced by the prosecution, but upon minor and collateral matters, not of sufficient importance to be here discussed.

THE DEFENSE OF MAUZY.

The defense made for Mauzy consisted of a general assault upon the testimony and eye-witnesses for the prosecution, an alibi for Joe, and an effort to again show Faunce guilty.

Juan Dunbar, an old friend of the family, John Mauzy, Mrs. Mauzy and Mrs. Virden, father, mother and grand mother of Joe, testified that at the time the shot was fired Joe was seated with them on the west steps of the residence part of the jail. There was a sharp controversy about certain features of this alibi, and it may be well claimed that it had some elements of weakness.

The effort made to show that Faunce was guilty, to say the least, was not a success. Only a portion of the witnesses used on the trial of Faunce were produced; some were dead, others it was claimed, could not be found, and among the latter was Mrs. Olephant. The defense offered her testimony given at the Faunce trial, but it was ruled out.

The defense, however, had some evidence that was new against Faunce. Mrs. Rebling had come to the conclusion, after having caught a side view of Faunce's face at the former trial, that it was Faunce she saw shoot McKinley, and so testified.

R. W. Chilson testified that on the night of the murder he was standing on South Park street near the Stoner drug store corner talking with John McAnally, now dead; that very soon after the shot was fired Faunce came running around the corner and when asked what was the matter said Mat McKinley had been shot down on Franklin street.

There was also some additional testimony tending to show a feeling between Faunce and McKinley, and a quarrel over Mrs. Griffith.

The prosecution in rebuttal, sought to show that at the time the shot was fired, Faunce was a number of blocks away, but the court ruled against this line of evidence. Under this ruling it was impossible to again go into the case against Faunce to any great extent.

THE VERDICT.

In the prosecution of the case, on final argument, every possible effort was made to place before the jury in the most favorable light the evidence of McWhitney, Mrs. Showers, Vanquiash and Fortner, to explain their long silence, to reconcile their conflicting stories, to explain how Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Griffith could be going in opposite directions at the same time, and how Mauzy could have gone east through the alley, have crossed the street west and gone through to State, and to have gone south on Franklin to Wood, immediately after he fired the shot. These explanations seemed perfectly clear and satisfactory to the greater part of the crowd outside the railing; but to the jury they did not seem so satisfactory, judging from the quickness with which a verdict of acquittal was reached.

It was evident that the testimony of all these witnesses was doomed to absolute discredit long before the arguments were reached. The testimony of these witnesses being thrown aside, a verdict was reached without contention or delay.

THE PARDON OF FAUNCE.

If Mauzy had been found guilty, or if there had been a disagreement or a long-delayed verdict, it would have argued, if not the innocence, grave doubt as to the guilt of Faunce. Such a conclusion, however, cannot be drawn from this speedy verdict of acquittal. While the verdict was a clear vindication of Mauzy, Faunce was not on trial and the jury could not consider, much less pass upon his guilt or innocence; considerable evidence in his favor not going to the jury under the ruling of the court.

In my judgment, Faunce should be pardoned if there is now, upon the facts as now known, a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

While the jury was warranted in absolutely discrediting McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Vanquiash and Fortner, yet some one or more of them may have told the truth, and to the extent to which credit is given to any of them is there a doubt raised as to the guilt of Faunce.

If the disclosures of these recent investigations stopped with the testimony of these witnesses, I would not be inclined to recommend the pardon of Faunce; but I think that in connection with other facts, to which I shall refer, it should be given some weight and consideration.

As stated, witnesses were ready to testify that at or near the time the shot was fired, Faunce was seen and talked to some distance from the place of the murder.

Ambrose Yancey testified before the grand jury that on the night of July 3, 1889, and about 9 o'clock, he met Faunce at the corner of Main and Merchant streets as he came from the car; that he heard the shot fired before Faunce reached him; that as Faunce approached a man came up from the east and said that a man had been shot on Franklin street. He says that Faunce wanted to go down and see but that he refused to go with him, and that Faunce then went off in the direction of Franklin street.

This statement, if true, would be sufficient in itself to acquit Faunce; but there are a number of things to impair its credit.

Faunce himself, as will be seen from his statement made before the coroner's jury within a few days after the murder, did not stop or talk with any one from the time he left the car until he got to the Sells saloon, and he did not know until then that any one had been shot or killed on Franklin street.

If the statement of Yancey is true, it is strange that Faunce had not remembered the circumstance, and that both should have remained silent through the trial of Faunce upon so important a matter is beyond comprehension. Yet it is possible that Yancey has now told the truth.

Edward Levy also testified that at five minutes after 9 o'clock he met Jack Faunce at the corner of North Water and East Main streets; that he stopped and talked with him and that at that time he was coming east on Prairie street and passed over into the Park.

Albert S. Morgan swore that he saw Faunce at the same corner about ten or fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock, that he talked with him and saw him going west on Prairie street to the Brown saloon.

Sam Barnett swore that about five minutes before 9 o'clock he was with Jack Faunce on Prairie street in front of the Brown saloon.

When it is considered that the shot was fired within a few minutes, either before or after 9 o'clock, and that according to the theory of the prosecution Faunce must have been at the corner of Franklin and Main streets for some little time before the shot was fired, the statements of these witnesses, Levy, Morgan and Barnett, tend to show the innocence of Faunce, although by no means conclusively.

The strongest argument against this testimony is that of Faunce himself, as will be observed from his statement wherein he says that when he got off the car he proceeded east on the north side of East Main street to State street, turning on to State and going north to South Park, then east to Franklin street, where he entered the Sells saloon, and from there he went to the scene of the murder. According to his own statement he had not been, up to this time, either on Merchant, Prairie or Water streets.

As Faunce on leaving the scene of the murder went to the National Bank corner and to the Brown saloon, it is more than likely that it was at this time these witnesses saw and conversed with him and not before the murder. But here again there is room for doubt and conjecture.

If the evidence of these witnesses, Yancey, Morgan, Levy and Barnett, in addition to the testimony of McWhithey, Mrs. Showers, Laura Wissen, Vanquiash and Fortner, had been submitted to the jury that tried Faunce, I am frank to say that I doubt very much whether a verdict would have been rendered against him. I am of the opinion that all of this testimony would have created a reasonable doubt of his guilt, resulting in an acquittal. While a strong and possibly successful argument may be made against the testimony of any one or more of these witnesses, yet when it is all taken together it is sufficient to raise a serious doubt of the guilt of Faunce.

I would therefore recommend the pardon of Faunce upon the ground that there is sufficient in this newly discovered evidence to create a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

In addition to the doubt raised by this newly discovered evidence, there is another reason that may, with great propriety, be urged for the pardon of Faunce, and that is the very large public sentiment in its favor. While undoubtedly much of this sentiment has been created by unfounded and untruthful reports, yet it exists. Many believe, and I have no doubt honestly, that he is innocent, while many others have grave doubts as to his guilt. While the general public quickly forget the acquittal of a person whom they believe guilty, they do not so easily reconcile themselves to the conviction of one that they believe innocent. Being satisfied that the general public will not become satisfied or reconciled until Faunce shall be given his freedom, and believing that the administration of justice in our county will be impaired so long as this agitation exists, I would recommend his pardon in the interest of the general good and the future welfare of the county.

In recommending the pardon of Faunce, I make no apology for his prosecution or his conviction. The action of the coroner's jury in binding him over to await the action of the grand jury without bail, the action of the grand jury that indicted him, the conduct of the judge that tried him, the course and conduct of the officers that prosecuted and the lawyers that defended him, and finally the trial jury that convicted, and fixed his punishment, need no apology. They simply performed a public duty which they owed to the citizens of this community and county.

If an injustice has been done Faunce, if in reality he was and is an innocent man, then the responsibility of this awful mistake rests upon those whose lips remained sealed when they should have spoken. To have seen and to have known at the time of this murder what certain persons now claim to have seen and known, and to have remained silent during the trial of Faunce for his life, and for years afterwards, not only renders them unworthy of the confidence but of the respect and association of honest citizens.

The finger of public condemnation should be directed to these persons who have been the efficient cause of all this great injustice and wrong, and not towards the officers, the court and the jury that only faithfully and honestly labored to discharge a public duty, and to bring to just punishment, a man who they believed had committed an awful crime.

By the request of the late grand jury, I hand you herewith all the minutes and memoranda taken by it in relation to the investigation as to the murder of Mathew McKinley.

I also submit to you the statement made by Faunce before the coroner's jury soon after the murder.

I will be glad also, if it is desired by the Board, to procure and present to it the testimony of any of the witnesses testifying on either side at either of the trials of Faunce or Mauzy.

Respectfully submitted,
I. R. MILLS.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Wraps and Other Articles Stolen from the Boblett Residence Found.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The property stolen from the residence of L. L. Boblett about three weeks ago, has been recovered. Some one entered the front door of the residence and took several seal wraps, a cane and other articles. Yesterday Marshal Mason found the property at the home of Mrs. Perry Davis, a colored woman living on North Union street. It had been left there by a colored man named Edward Carroll. Marshal Mason had sent descriptions of the goods to the chief of police in each of the neighboring cities and Sunday he received word to come to Peoria. On arriving at that place he found that the officers had under arrest Edward Carroll, a well known local crook. He had been arrested while trying to dispose of a seal skin cape for $10. Carroll gave his name as Arthur Richwood and said if the officers would bring him to Decatur he would show them where he had hidden a lot of silks south of the city, provided that he would be immediately released. Marshal Mason did not believe the story as at the time Carroll claimed to have hidden the goods the roads were in such condition that it was impossible to drive over them. Marshal Mason was not sure that the cape was the one that Miss Boblett had lost so he did not bring the man, but returned home with the cape and the Peoria officials promised to hold the man. Carroll, however, broke jail at Peoria. Yesterday when Marshal Mason notified the Peoria police that he had a warrant for Carroll they said he had managed to dig a hole in the wall of the prison and make his escape. The cape was identified by Miss Boblett as being the one she lost. Marshal Mason after returning home got a clue which led to his finding the property at the home of Mrs. Davis. The woman gave up the goods but claimed that she had no guilt in the matter. She said that Carroll had been making his home with her and had given her the stuff. All of the property was recovered excepting two canes. Carroll is a bad character. He was recently discharged from the penitentiary and has often been under arrest. He is now suspected of having stolen the silver communion service from the Episcopal church as was stated.

CLASS OF '98

Elected Members of the Class for Commencement Program.

The faculty of the High school met Tuesday afternoon and elected Miss Charlotte Nelson as valedictorian for the class of '98 and the following members of the class of '98 were elected by the class for the commencement program:

Valedictory.—Charlotte Nelson.
Salutatory—Ben Imboden.
Class Historian—Lelah Ayres.
Class Orator—Ed Jeffers.
Class Author—Buck Weems.
Class Prophet—Ethel Quinlan.
Class Poet—Golden Danely.
Instrumental Soloists—Mary Clark and Gertrude Phillips.
Vocal Soloists—Daisy Fletcher and Noy Montgomery.

The Delavan City mills was sold last week to W. E. Albright of Mt. Vernon for farm land at the latter place.

Barge horses are longer-lived than carriage horses.

in the city, having an attendance of 185 to 220, averaging about 200. Spence is superintendent.

The league is doing good work and making steady advancement. Miss Mary ...sey is president. All departments of church is flourishing. Prospects are ...rable and hopes are entertained for enlargement and beautifying of the ...ch in the near future.

...elsey Mission—The work at Welsey prospered. The Sunday school has average attendance of 150. R. C. ...ustine is the Superintendent. An ...orth League was organized in No...ber last and has now a membership ... Alva M. Johnson is president. ...eaching services at Asbury at 10:30 ... and at Wesley at 7:30 p. m. every ...day. The pastor and churches are to invite and welcome every one to the services.

Rev. A. M. Wells, Pastor.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

...ash Man Had His Foot Badly Mashed—John Rostick Hurt.

From the Daily of Friday.

...akeman Becker of the Wabash, met a bad accident this morning while the St. Louis bridge. He had his foot badly mashed. The foot was ...ng the middle and it will probably ...cessary to amputate a part of it. He ...rought to the city and Dr. Parish, ...abash surgeon attended him. The ...r took the injured man to the hospi... Springfield.

...m Rostick, Jr., the 13 year old son ...hn Rostick, was injured at noon to... the new shaft of the Decatur Coal ...any, where both men are employed. ...oy had his right thigh broken. ...atrol wagon was called and Officer Williamson took the boy to his home ... corner of Leafland avenue and Jas...reet.

SPRING WORK BEGUN.

...Arranged for a Busy Season at ...arrensburg Canning Factory.

From the Daily of Friday.

...e full force of employes were put on farm and canning factory of C. J. ...h Warrensburg yesterday for the ...work. Mr. Off has added a num... improvements to his farm and fac... this spring and will increase his force ...ployes as the season advances. The ... of canned corn will be almost ...d this year. Last year 600 acres planted in sweet corn for canning ...ses and this year 1000 acres will be ... A large number of acres will be ...d in tomatoes as usual, but the de... for corn far exceeds that for the ...oes, hence the plans for an increas... ...pply of corn. New machinery has put in the factory and the output ...verage from 60,000 to 70,000 cans ...y. Mr. Off employes a large force ...pers each year and over $15,000 was ...ut for local labor last year.

Sangamon Items.

... James Costello gave a quilting to about forty of her lady friends day, April 7. About 9 a. m. they ...to gather. The house was soon ...nd merry tongues kept time with ...y needles. At noon a bountiful ...was served and the click of the ...s silenced until the wants of the in...ts had been satisfied. After dinner ...ung people rendered some splendid ...or which the thanks of the crowd ...e them. Among those present ...he following: Mesdames William ...P. Durnam, F. Baker, A. Hiser, F ... M. Funk, George Veech, T. Berry, ...nsley, J. Seitz, Tom Ritchie, T. ...eller, L. W. Wheeler, D. Seitz, O. ... Lon. Chambaugh, Frank Lyons, ... J. Huff, C. G. Wheeler, George ...r. W. F. Elgin, J. W. Walker, Jas...ech, Harlow Walker, James Walton, Agnes Ritchie, Effie Hiser, Mabel ... Lelia Barner, Ella Pobst, Effie ...Eva Huff, Rosetta Huff and Mr.

Found Not Guilty.

From the Daily of Friday.

...jury in the case of the People vs. ...tine and Clarence Wait, before Jus...mith yesterday afternoon, returned ...ct of not guilty. The case was one ...n the proprietors of the Arcade ...harged with violating the act regu... the practice of pharmacy. The ...tion was brought by the secretary ...state board of pharmacy. Attor... B. Latham appeared for the prose... and A. F. Smith for the defense. ...se was tried before a jury of six. It will be appealed and taken to ...it court.

Conservator Discharged.

...d W. Garver, conservator of the e... Sarah M. Garver, who is distract...day in the county court filed a peti... king that he be discharged as con...r, the estate being insolvent. Hammer discharged the conserva...

... Letu, aged 68 years of Peoria, ...his room Wednesday and broke his ...ne.

...E GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

... young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

...half, the following ticket was nominated: For president, E. Prescott; for trustees, A. Gilliland, John Cairns and J. W

Elmer Russell of Broadwell and Miss Rosalind Arwald were married at Junction City Wednesday.

Six months have passed and there are now 85 members and eighteen on probation. The Sunday school is inferior to

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WE'RE CROWDED

With new things all for Men and Boys.

We have been busy for a month unpacking and arranging. Now we are ready to show you all that is new in the way of Suits, Hats, Neckwear—anything. Styles and prices will interest you even if you think you don't want to buy.

HOW TO DRESS BOYS

used to be a hard question. It is so no longer. We've solved it. Come and see the new materials, fine workmanship, low prices and you will say so too.

$5 will get a Vestee Suit that is a beauty, made of all wool covert cloth, trimmed in green broadcloth, interlaced braid on corners of the big sailor collar, double rows of pearl buttons on vest and coat, pearl chain, braid on front of coat and around collar, vestee embroidered with silk anchor.

$4.75 gets a handsome tan and brown plaid Velour Cassimere, trimmed with wide brown Soutache braid, narrow tan braid between, on corners of collar interlaced braid, vest with two pockets, big pearl buttons. Exquisite tailoring.

$4.50 gets another handsome dark bottle green serge, trimmed with narrow black silk braid, upper part of vestee red broadcloth, pearl buttons, decidedly dressy and swell and worth more money.

These Are Only Samples.

VESTEE SUITS, ages 3 to 8, all wool, from— **$2.40 up**
JUNIOR SUITS, ages 3 to 7, from— **$1.50 up**
KNEE PANTS SUITS, ages 9 to 15, from— **$2.00 up**

Hats...

$3.50 for the Best

We have the swellest New Hats in town. The most particular and most stylish dressers say so and buy them. In our Longley and Enquirer Hats we are offering a $5.00 hat for $3.50 and $3. Those are our top prices, but the hats are worth $5.00. They equal in style, finish, fit and wearing qualities any hat made.

Fresh Neckwear

In an immense assortment is now in our show cases. Prices are no higher. Some things are lower. Everything that is new and swell will be shown by us.

Wide Apron Tecks, Long Narrow, Tecks, that can hardly be distinguished from tied ties, are offered in all the new shades. There are exquisite blendings These are 50 cents.

100 Dozen Club Ties, with bands and bows, in the new colors; neat, elegant effects are offered at

25c.

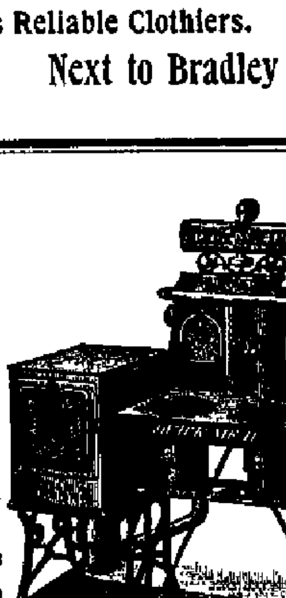
B. STINE CLOTHING CO.,

For 32 Years Decatur's Reliable Clothiers.

245-249 N. Water St., Next to Bradley Bros.

GO SEE FOR YOURSELF

The Quick Meal



at the Corn Flour Baking Exhibit on North Water street this week, and you will see that that there is no question about the baking qualities of the QUICK MEAL GASOLINE STOVE. Bakes better than a gas stove.

Those giving these exhibits will tell you that without the QUICK MEAL they would not attempt to make the exhibit.

Remember that when you buy the "QUICK MEAL" you take no chances. They have been thoroughly tested.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR MACON COUNTY.

Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

240 TO 252 E. MAIN STREET.

RUGBY $3.50 ..SHOE..

THE price of an article possesses but little significance until you know the quality. It all depends upon the quality your expenditure secures. Considered in this light our

Rugby $3.50 Line
of Men's Fine Shoes

is doubly significant. It measures the greatest shoe worth obtainable at less than $5.00. We carry a full line at this price.

Fine Black Vici Kid, Tan Vici Kid, Russia Calf,

Fancy Vesting Tops. Trade Mark on the Sole.

REMEMBER OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT

is the money saving shoe center.

F. H. COLE SHOE CO.,

148 EAST MAIN STREET. Sign of the Brass Foot Tracks in Sidewalk

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Chinaman eats twice as much meat as a Japanese.

The trimming of shade trees in the city has been resumed.

The roe of the codfish contains more latent living creatures than the whole human population of the globe.

Out of 296,000 farms in Denmark only 1,000 are more than 250 acres in extent.

M. L. Deck has paid $4000 for the Joseph McMahon residence property.

Friday, April 22, has been designated as Arbor Day by Governor Tanner.

The Epworth League convention of Decatur district will convene in Latham in June.

It is probable that the Appleton murder case at Tuscola will be taken to Moultrie county on a change of venue. It may come to Macon county.

Howard Hauthorn, deputy city clerk, has received his commission as sergeant major of the Illinois militia, by appointmen of Major W. F. Colladay, and he is ready to go to the front when the order comes to march away.

Some Moral Aspects of the Question.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Editor Republican:—There are still some honorable conservative people among us who ask the question, "What has this nation to do with Cuba? Why should we fight for her? Are we our brother's keeper?"

There were also just such people in 1861, otherwise good citizens, who deplored the idea of fighting, to keep others under a government they professed to abhor. These are the peace-at-any-price men of 1861, and their descendants of 1898. But they are citizens of our common country, it is even presumed that they love their country, and they certainly have the same rights as the rest of us. It might not be unprofitable to examine some of the reasons offered by these peacefully conservative persons for the opinions they entertain. In the first place these people have a very great reverence for the tenets of international law, and especially for that one which in effect declares that every nation should mind its own business. This commends itself especially to the legal members of this conservative class. The respect of the legal mind for all statutes is the touching, and international law appeals to them, possibly because of the shadowy character of those laws. They are the creation of no legislative body having power to enforce their decrees. The day may come when we shall have an international court formed by the civilized nations of the earth, with power to make and enforce laws, but we have no such court now. At present these statutes are a set of platitudes governing the intercourse between honorable nations. Most of the great powers have violated some of these laws, when it suited their purpose to do so. To enforce these laws would require a grand concert of the powers. What prospect there would be of such action being exerted upon an offender when a first class power, the late attempted concert upon the affairs of Crete and Greece, ought to give us sufficient information.

Yes, it is the duty of nations to mind their own business first, but when a nation proceeds to mind its own business by killing and starving its own subjects by thousands, just to get rid of them, another nation, more humane and more powerful, is justified even by this international law, in making the aforesaid nation cease its atrocities and retire from the business of governing the people.

This is just what it is to be hoped we are about to do. We want it to be done in the name of humanity, and a higher civilization. Should there be a suspicion that we were after more territory only, we would have cause for shame. Is it not time for us to show the other nations of the earth that no matter what their custom may be, we propose to introduce the moral question into our statesmanship, and to fight if need be for an oppressed humanity in our vicinity? And is it not our business to all, that the statutes of international law are not all in favor of monarchial institutions? No doubt we have been instrumental in placing the Monroe doctrine upon the pages of that law book, and I doubt not, if need there be, that we could add another, that should be in the interest of people who were struggling against the divine right of kings, for their liberties.

International law would have justified the recognition of the confederate states by the nations of the earth. Why did they not do it? Probably because they recognized the greater justice of our cause and probably some feared the possibility of our revenge afterward. Whenever our nation should announce in an authoritative manner that "we are not our brother's keeper," from that moment you will be able to note the decadence of the United States. For the maintenance of the power and influence of this nation for liberty and humanity, and to maintain the self respect of those who are now with us, and those who come after us, we had better sacrifice one hundred thousand of our bravest, than that we as a people should pass by on the other side and say, "These people are largely niggers and half breeds, wholly unable to govern themselves. What have we to do with them?" We know that we must all die Would not a hero's death be far preferable to a long and luxurious life of dishonor? For one let me say, that if we should commit this crime against human liberty, I should want to emigrate to some other land, where the men would at least fight when they had been trampled under foot and spit upon

S. J. BUMSTEAD.

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

DO NOT AGREE.

Thoughtful Women Discuss Equal Suffrage.

ANSWER BY MRS. WOOLLEY

In Reply to Address of Mrs. C. F. Corbin Given in Decatur Recently--Club News in General.

From the Daily of Thursday.

In direct opposition to the arguments presented by Mrs. C. F. Corbin, who lectured in Decatur on the anti-suffragists movement at the home of Mrs. J. E. Bering last week, comes an open letter from Celia Parker Woolley of Chicago, which takes up the questions presented by Mrs. Corbin in her campaign throughout the state and handles in a firm, thoughtful and convincing manner the opposite side of the argument. This letter of Mrs. Woolley's has been sent to members of the Woman's club in Decatur and in frankly speaking from her point of view she says:

"The reason given by yourself and others for your opposition to woman suffrage is the loss and injury which the home will suffer when the attention of women is by this means directed to public affairs. The enforced absence from the family hearthstone and the consequent neglect of its duties which the occasional attendance upon a political meeting or the act of voting once or twice a year would necessitate, form the basis of your protest. Without entering into the question of the logical merits of such reasoning, I desire only to ask in what way the anti-suffragists in their present labors and methods expect to avoid these same evils. Are you not too leaving your home when you seek to utilize the agencies of the press and platform for the propagation of your views? In brief, in all our work for political enfranchisement what risks to home and womanhood must we run, what danger and temptations must we encounter, that you in your work and the methods you employ to carry on that work must not run and encounter?"

Many inquiries have been made of the members of the Woman's Republican club concerning the lecture given here by Mrs Corbin and many have confounded the movement with the work of the Woman's Republican club of which Mrs. K. Harwood is district chairman. They are, of course, two separate societies with nothing in common except as relates to the advancement of women along political lines. The Woman's Republican league is working for and desire only to use their influence in assisting the Republican party in their work and to be represented only along educational lines. This they have secured.

The next state convention of this league will be held in Springfield on June 7. This will be preceded by a county convention, the date of which is not yet decided upon.

The Woman's club of Monticello will take charge of the Monticello Weekly Republican for one issue and on Thursday of next week will issue an Easter number. The Woman's clubs of Macon, Piatt and Champaign and all organizations of Champaign, Macon and Piatt counties will be represented.

HAPPY WEDDINGS.

Dr. Melton and Miss Lehew Married —Event at Mt. Zion.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The Methodist church at Warrensburg was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. William A. Melton, Jr, and Miss Olive B. Lebow, daughter of Mrs. F[illegible]a Lehew. The attendants were Miss Grace Cochran, daughter of Judge Cochran of Sullivan, and Charles Desbach, and Miss Lela M. Keefer played the wedding march. Rev. Mr Dawson spoke the impressive marriage ceremony. The church decorations were most beautiful, being arranged in excellent taste by the many friends of the bride. The bride was attired in a beautiful dress of white Paris muslin, trimmed in applique lace and satin ribbon. She carried in her hand a boquet of bride's roses. Miss Cochran wore a dress of white organdie over blue silk, and carried pink roses.

A charming reception was held at the Lehew home where a fine wedding repast was served.

Dr. Melton and bride left last night on a wedding tour through Indiana. They will reside at Warrensburg, where the groom has a fine practice, secured during his residence of three years at the town.

M'CAIN-MYERS.

Married—On April 6, at the home of J. O. Myers at Mt. Zion J. B. McCain of Decatur and Miss Sadie L. Myers. The marriage ceremony was performed at high noon by Rev. Bankson of Blue Mound There were no attendants. The wedding was a home affair and only the relatives and near friends were present. After the ceremony had been performed a delicious wedding dinner was served. The young couple will visit a few days at Mt. Zion before coming to this city, where they will make their home in the future. Miss Myers is the daughter of J. O Myers of Mt. Zion and has a large circle of friends at that place. Mr McCain is a well known young business man in this city, having conducted a grocery here for some time

Town Tickets at Moweaqua.

Moweaqua Call-Mail: At the citizens caucus held Saturday evening in Keiser's hall, the following ticket was nominated: For president, E. Prescott; for trustees, A. Gilliland, John Cairns and J. W Jones; for village clerk, David Baggett.

The anti-license convention was held Monday evening in the Christian tabernacle, and the following ticket placed in nomination: For president, J. W. Godfrey; for trustees, N. Francis, W. Corrington and J W. Gregory; for village clerk, Bryce P. Smith.

Prominent temperance speakers have been engaged for every evening during the last week of the campaign.

OUR HOME INSTITUTION.

The Woman's Department of the State University.

From the Daily of Friday.

Just about a year ago the board of trustees created a new department in the university at Champaign, to be known as the Woman's Department. It had become noticeable that the number of women attending the University had not increased in the same proportion as that of the men and too, that the women students had many needs and interests that merited special attention, notably the need of suitable places of residence. It was therefore decided to bring all these interests into the field of a special department—the Woman's Department; and a dean was elected to take charge of these interests, who, as dean, represents the women students in the Council of Administration, and who, at the same time, as a member of the Faculty, occupies the position of Assistant Professor of English literature. It is further apart of her duty as expressed in the action of the board, "to aid and advise the women students in their University work and in social life, to the end that the highest attributes of independent but true womanly character may be here developed." The present dean is Miss Violet D. Jayne, an M. A. from the University of Michigan, and afterwards a postgraduate student at the University of Zurich, Switzerland.

The board endeavored further to meet the needs of the department by urging the legislature to grant an appropriation for a Woman's building which should make a commodious and comfortable home for young women who come from other parts of the state. This appropriation was unfortunately not granted; and the work of the department, since this was its greatest need, has been greatly retarded. But its hopes are still high for such a building in the near future, and for increased advantages in the line of gymnastics and domestic economy. The outcome will depend upon the attitude of the people of the state as expressed by their representatives at the next meeting of the legislature

FIRE AT MT. ZION.

Hotel Building Was in Danger of Being Destroyed--Loss About $200.

From the Daily of Thursday.

A disastrous fire was narrowly averted last night between 11 and 12 o'clock at Mt. Zion.

The big old hotel building which is the property of Patrick Sullivan was discovered to be on fire in the rear and was only saved by very prompt and energetic efforts. The building is in the centre of the business part of town and almost adjoins other buildings. The fire originated from some unknown cause in an outbuilding close to the rear of the main building. The main building was on fire but it was extinguished before any great damage was done. The outbuilding was completely destroyed. Loss about $200, no insurance. The hotel is occupied as a dwelling and A. Pierce also has a store in it.

OLD POST--NEW OFFICERS.

Senator Kanan Elected President at the Annual Meeting.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Old Post One Association, held last night at the Grand Army Post hall, was an occasion of special interest to all veterans familiar with the fact that it was in Decatur 32 years ago that the patriotic organization was founded by Dr. Stephenson There was an informal talk among the comrades about the late war, the great battle of Shiloh and other topics. These officers were elected:

President—M. F. Kanan.
Vice President—K. Harwood.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. M. Imboden.

The statement of the treasurer showed that $8.50 had been expended and that all bills had been paid. The money paid in at the meeting leaves about $3.50 in cash on hand.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To the Asylum for Blind.

In the county court Mrs. Martha Auburn filed a petition asking that her seven year old son, Jacob Auburn, be sent to the asylum for the blind. Judge Hammer committed the boy to the asylum for the education of the blind at Jacksonville, Ill.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas J. Purdom, Warrensburg, 23.
Fannie E. Boston, Warrensburg, 19.
Wm. A. Melton, Jr., Warrensburg, 25.
Olive B. Lebew, Warrensburg, 22.

Elmer Russell of Broadwell and Miss Rosalind Arwald were married at Junction City Wednesday.

SOLD FOR $130,000

Sale of the Gas Light and Electric Plant.

MEANS $1 GAS FOR DECATUR

Annual Meeting of the Home Stockholders—Danforth Syndicate the Purchasers—Extensive Improvement to Come.

From the Daily of Friday.

The stockholders of the Decatur Light, Heat and Power Company, formerly the Decatur Gas Light and Coke Co., held their annual meeting last night and completed the arrangements for selling all of the property and plant belonging to the company. The purchase is made by a syndicate at the head of which is A. G. Danforth & Sons of Peoria, Ill.

A two-thirds vote of the stockholders was necessary to sell the plant, but the stock holders present were unanimous in their decision to make the sale. There are 1000 shares in the company and at the meeting last night 714 shares were represented by the following stockholders: B. K. Durfee, L. E. Eyman, L. Burrowe, Harry Shlaudeman, Frank Shlaudeman, Joseph Michl and J. F. Given, who acted as agent for Orlando Powers. One of the purchasers, G. C. Danforth, was present and also Attorneys Johns and Hunsum, who represented the purchasers.

The purchase is for all the property franchises and plant of the Decatur Light, Heat and Power Company, and also the Decatur Electric Company. The deeds were ordered made out to Paul M. Bussy of Washington, Ill, who will hold the property in trust until the corporation is completed. The price paid was approximately $130,000. The purchasers assume the bonded indebtedness of the company which amounts to about $80,000, and pay $50,000 in cash. The stockholders in the old company have the privilege of exchanging their stock for bonds in the new company, but as yet it is not known whether or not any Decatur men will want any stock in the new company. It will be about two weeks before the new company will receive the charter. The name will be the Decatur Gas and Electric Company. It is understood that the plant will be enlarged and that extensive improvements will be made. Danforth and Sons and a firm owning gas and electric plant at a number of places and will doubtless be successful in their handling of the local plant.

G. C. Danforth will come to this city to make his home and will have full charge of the plant. As soon as the charter is secured it is understood that the work of improvement will commence.

The gas company is one of the oldest concerns in this city. It was organized when Decatur was but a small place and has grown with the city.

SUGAR BEET NOTES.

By Prof. Theo. Hapke, of Champaign, in Charge of Several Beet Farms.

Beet factories begin work between the middle of September and October 1.

Hauling the beets to the factory is let by the contract at 30 to 40 cents a ton, according to the distance.

There is no good sugar in the beet top but both beet and leaves are good stock feed and particularly for sheep.

Ten beets are plugged out of each load, the juice pressed out and tested for the per cent of sugar and purity, which governs the pay as per contract.

Beet cultivation leaves the land in better condition than ever, free of weeds and trash and stirred up deep. Better beets can be raised and easier the second year.

At the factory the beets are washed and inspected, and those not topped right are topped again, and the proportionate reduction made. This averages 5 to 10 per cent, the work costing the farmer nothing.

The land is cleaner and in better condition for beets the second year, but never raise beets on the same land longer than two years in succession. They do not exhaust the fertility for other crops, but the per cent of sugar will not be so great.

The only proper way for a factory to pay for beets is according to the per cent of sugar. Twenty-five or thirty tons of great beets can be raised per acre, but they will be worthless to the factory. Never try to combine the raising of stock and sugar beets.

Sugar beets are harvested by loosening the ground around them with a digger, leaving the beets in the ground so they can be picked up by hand quickly and thrown into piles. The old European way of cutting the tops off by hand is the best In Nebraska corn knives with half the blade cut off are used. Cut the beet top off just below the bottom leaves with one stroke, holding the beet in the left hand. The extra dirt is shaken off while topping, which is done very fast and at a cost of $4 per acre.

IN THE "NORTH END."

How Methodism Has Developed Steadily—Good Work.

There are, no doubt, persons in the city who know nothing of the work of what was the Grace church mission and Wesley mission.

Asbury M. E. church, formerly Grace church mission, corner Broadway and Herkimer streets, was organized as a church October 1, 1897, with 33 members.

Six months have passed and there are now 85 members and eighteen on probation. The Sunday school is inferior to none in the city, having an attendance of from 185 to 220, averaging about 200. J. O. Spence is superintendent.

The league is doing good work and making a steady advancement. Miss Mary Ramsey is president. All departments of the church is flourishing. Prospects are favorable and hopes are entertained for the enlargement and beautifying of the church in the near future.

Welsey Mission—The work at Welsey has prospered. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 150. R. C. Augustine is the Superintendent. An Epworth League was organized in November last and has now a membership of 50. Alva M. Johnson is president.

Preaching services at Asbury at 10:30 a. m. and at Wesley at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. The pastor and churches are glad to invite and welcome every one to all the services.

Rev A M. Wells, Pastor.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

Wabash Man Had His Foot Badly Mashed—John Rostick Hurt.

From the Daily of Friday.

Brakeman Becker of the Wabash, met with a bad accident this morning while near the St. Louis bridge He had his right foot badly mashed The foot was split up the middle and it will probably be necessary to amputate a part of it. He was brought to the city and Dr. Parish, the Wabash surgeon attended him The doctor took the injured man to the hospital a Springfield.

John Rostick, Jr., the 15 year old son of John Rostick, was injured at noon today at the new shaft of the Decatur Coal company, where both men are employed. The boy had his right thigh broken. The patrol wagon was called and Officer John Williamson took the boy to his home at the corner of Leafland avenue and Jasper street.

SPRING WORK BEGUN.

Plans Arranged for a Busy Season at Warrensburg Canning Factory.

From the Daily of Friday.

The full force of employes were put on at the farm and canning factory of C. J. Off at Warrensburg yesterday for the spring work. Mr. Off has added a number of improvements to his farm and factory this spring and will increase his force of employes as the season advances. The output of canned corn will be almost doubled this year Last year 600 acres were planted in sweet corn for canning purposes and this year 1000 acres will be put in. A large number of acres will be planted in tomatoes as usual, but the demand for corn far exceeds that for the tomatoes, hence the plans for an increased supply of corn. New machinery has been put in the factory and the output will average from 60,000 to 70,000 cans per day. Mr. Off employes a large force of helpers each year and over $16,000 was paid out for local labor last year.

Sangamon Items.

Mrs. James Costello gave a quilting party to about forty of her lady friends Thursday, April 7. About 9 a. m. they began to gather. The house was soon filled and merry tongues kept time with the busy needles. At noon a bountiful dinner was served and the click of the needles silenced until the wants of the inner man had been satisfied After dinner the young people rendered some splendid music, for which the thanks of the crowd are due them. Among those present were the following: Mesdames William Hiser, P. Durham, F. Baker, A. Hiser, F Pobst, M. Funk, George Veech, T. Berry, H. Hunsley, J. Seitz, Tom Ritchie, T. M. Keller, L. W. Wheeler, D. Seitz, C. Baker, Lou. Chambaugh, Frank Lyons, M. Fry, J. Huff, C. G. Wheeler, George Wheeler, W. P. Elgin, J W. Walker, Jasper Veech, Harlow Walker, James Walton, Misses Agnes Ritchie, Effie Hiser, Mabel Wentz, Leila Harner, Ella Pobst, Effie Huff, Eva Huff, Rosetta Huff and Mr. Miles

Found Not Guilty.

From the Daily of Friday.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Augustine and Clarence Walt, before Justice Smith yesterday afternoon, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was one wherein the proprietors of the Arcade were charged with violating the act regulating the practice of pharmacy. The prosecution was brought by the secretary of the state board of pharmacy. Attorney J. H. Latham appeared for the prosecution and A. F. Smith for the defense. The case was tried before a jury of six men. It will be appealed and taken to the circuit court.

Conservator Discharged.

David W. Garver, conservator of the estate of Sarah M. Garver, who is distracted, Friday in the county court filed a petition asking that he be discharged as conservator, the estate being insolvent. Judge Hammer discharged the conservator.

G. P. Leiu, aged 69 years of Peoria, fell in his room Wednesday and broke his thigh bone.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

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ISSUE IS WITH CONGRESS.

President McKinley Sends His Promised Cuban Message Into Congress.

ASKS FOR POWER TO END HOSTILITIES.

"In the Name of Humanity, in the Name of Civilization, in Behalf of Endangered American Interests Which Give Us the Right and the Duty to Speak and to Act, the War in Cuba Must Stop."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president sent the following message to the congress of the United States.

The Message.

Obedient to that precept of the constitution, which commands the president to give from time to time the congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relations, the course which is now imminent upon the motion to adopt must necessarily bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to be moved with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by successive administrations to the present day.

But the Successor of Similar Revolutions.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the excess of crime, recklessness and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

A Fertile Domain Ravaged.

Since the present revolution began, in February 1895 this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

Onerous Duties Entailed by Neutrality.

We have found ourselves constrained in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin, and which the law of nations commands, to patrol our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that circumspection to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal practice has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this has needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government as well during my predecessor's as my own administration.

Efforts of the Previous Administration.

In April 1896, the exile from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the intervention of this government in any way that might lead to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or intervention, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents in no wise diminished.

Spain's Futile and Inhuman Efforts.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by Capt.-Gen. Rondo, on October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raiding and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed and, in short everything that could provide food for the insurgents or shelter for human habitation or shelter was commanded to one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the parties at their disposal.

The So-Called Reconcentration.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration so-called had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 400,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

Destruction, Misery and Starvation.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased to appalling ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates, from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases induced by indigence, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth could give no aid. So-called zones of cultivation established within the immediate area of effective military control, were illusory and facilitated cruel speculation. Spanish officers and soldiers, who were detailed as agents for the supply of the exiles, by their peculations, added to the misery and suffering. Reconcentration, adopted as a war measure, in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its precise natural result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not a civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

A Dogged Struggle.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the early year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a defensive struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even the portion restored to comparative tranquillity could not be counted as permanently lost to Spain as the result, seemed as far distant as the outcome.

Confronted with a Grave Problem.

In this state of affairs, my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken, with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party committed long in advance to a policy of reform, involving the principle of home rule for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this government made through its new envoy, Gen. Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities.

Policy of the New Government of Spain.

Incidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through consular agencies of money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 31, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

An Appeal to the American People.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba. Following this, on the 8th of January, by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief commission, with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross, and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the consul-general and the local authorities to make effective disposition of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended throughout, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

Necessity for a Change Recognized.

The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of Gen. Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which, in effect, ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its existence.

Friendly Duty to Both Sides.

Realizing this, it appeared to me my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiations of peace with the good offices of the president.

In addition, I ask the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

Reply of the Spanish Cabinet.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular deputation, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final results, being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the fourth of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the suspension.

The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace, and the manner of its doing so, are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from Gen. Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

Disappointing Reception of Overtures.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said: "Of the untried measures there remain: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party." I spoke not of forcible annexation, for that can not be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.

Then upon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's unanswered words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel barbarities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerency was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences, and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities.

Views Have Not Changed.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the end and for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognition, at this time, the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

One of the Precedents.

"In all of the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crews of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy. But on this, as on every other occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

Our Former Action Recited.

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled. Its invading army, defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all present power to control the newly recognized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and meditating a fresh invasion to recover its lost domain.

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

President Jackson Considered the Risk.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United states a motive of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events should have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

Condition Imposed by the Government Upon Itself.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state, to-wit, that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state, has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like those the further contention that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away." This extreme test was, in fact, applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and "therefore a proper subject for the previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires, March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and then and there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

Former Message Reverted To.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive tests can be applied to the greater not than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, influences of and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or not independent beyond peradventure.

Present Recognition Inexpedient.

Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any quasi-particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the more relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having, as a matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

Alternative Forms of Intervention.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each and all of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate peaceful result just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, unalienated by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

Grounds of Intervention.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are their unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our doors.

Second, We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and immunity for life and property which no government there can, or will, afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of local protection.

Third, The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business interests of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, And what is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant dread and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure, and are seized at our very doors by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compels us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national hearts with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death—grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Assurances Given by Spain.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ultimo contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice requires in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to on the 31st ultimo, also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister to Washington of the 10th instant, as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

President Grant Quoted.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expense of water separating the island from the main land, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties. These were declined by Spain with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that that time has arrived.

"And meanwhile the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injury to the interests of the United States and other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

Cleveland's Last Message Quoted.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of lawful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a condition will have been produced in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

The December Message Reverted To.

In my annual message to congress, in December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving and hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by pacific agencies a peace to which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

Spain's Efforts Have Proved Futile.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war can not be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder, with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it can not be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can not longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of obtaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the naval and military forces of the United States, as may be necessary, for these purposes and in the interest of humanity, and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island. I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens. The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed on me by the constitution and law, I await your action.

Spain's Armistice Decree.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree by the queen regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification of our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11.

MARKETS.

FURNISHED BY B. Z. TAYLOR.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 13.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Yesterday.
Wheat—					
April					
May	1.08	108⅝	107¼	108⅜	107
July	86⅛	88⅜	85⅜	87⅞	85⅝
Corn—					
April	—	—	—	29⅝	29⅝
May	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞
July	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31
Oats—					
April				23⅛	23⅛
May	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
July	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
Pork—					
May	9.80	9.90	9.75	9.90	9.77½
Lard					
May	—	—	—	5.37½	5.15
Ribs					
May	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.37½	5.15

July wheat: Puts, 81¼; Calls, 90⅝; Curb 87⅞.

To-Day's Receipts—Car Lots.

Wheat—61; Estimated, 75; a year ago, 5.
Corn—130; Estimated, 135; a year ago, 87.
Oats—126; Estimated, 231; a year ago, 114.

Estimates for To-Morrow.

Wheat, 72; Corn, 100; Oats, 200.

Hogs.

Hog receipts, 30,000. Estimated, 23,000.
Market 5c lower.
Light, $3.70@3.90; Mixed, $3.75@3.97½; Heavy, $3.85@4.00; Rough, $3.70@3.80.
Estimated for to-morrow, 23,000.

Cattle.

Cattle receipts, 16,500. Market weak.

Go to Spencer & Lehmah's for wood pumps, iron lift pumps, force pumps, chain pumps and pump repairing.—Mar. 1-d&wtf.

Wedding.

Last evening at 8 o'clock at his office Justice Smith united in marriage Charles Baker, the barber, and Mrs. Lina Davidson. They will reside in this city, making their home at 537 East North street. Mr. Baker is in the employ of Fred Norman.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Said by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a nourisher, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. One-fourth the cost of coffee. Prepared and sold by all grocers at 15c and 25c per package.

Arbor Day.

Friday, April 22, is the date set aside as Arbor Day and is observed in this state by the planting of trees and plants. As yet no preparations have been made for the celebration of the day in the public schools, but it is likely it will be observed in some manner as each year the pupils of the schools have planted trees with appropriate exercises. The governor annually issues a proclamation each year asking the scholars to make an effort to hold a celebration of some kind.

Easter at Elwin.

The church at Elwin was beautifully decorated Sabbath morning with potted plants. The musical program was excellent. The choir of the church, together with the Sabbath school children, rendered in a very pleasing manner both songs and anthems. After the musical program was over Rev. A. M. Dauely preached. The audience was large.

Camp Meeting.

A committee of the members of Decatur Circuit met at Grace M. E. church in the city Saturday afternoon to discuss the annual camp meeting which will probably be held this year about four miles south of the city near the Mt. Gilead cemetery.

Will Reach Home May 15.

In a recent letter received by Mrs. J. S. King from Mrs. Buck of the Allen tourists party, Mrs. Buck says that she and her nephew will return home in May and expect to reach Decatur about May 15.

REPORT OF GEORGE WREE,

School Treasurer of Town Sixteen, Range One West 3d P. M.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Macon County, }

Office of Township Treasurer, Town 16, Range 1 West.

The following is a statement by George Wree, of Town 16, Range 1 West, in the county and state aforesaid, of amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending on the 15th day of April, 1898, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year; the amount of public funds received and from what sources received; the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended during the fiscal year ending as aforesaid.

The said George Wree duly affirms doth depose and say that the following statement, by him subscribed, is a true and correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received and the sources from which received, and the amount expended and purposes for which expended as set forth in the following statement. GEORGE WREE.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 9th day of April, 1898. JOHN F. FAHN, Notary Public.

Township Treasurer's annual statement of Township No. 16 Range No. 3 West, in Macon county, Illinois, for the year beginning April 6, 1897, and ending April 4, 1898.

ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1897.		
April 13. Balance Principal, ..	$ 381 52	
" 15. Paid for postage		15
" 26. Paid for publishing statement		3 22
May 1. Paid loan to L C. Wree principal		200 00
" 1. Received interest on loan	7 00	
" 12. Rec'd Sarah A Martin on principal	50 00	
" 12. Paid Sarah A Martin interest	12 25	
" 25. Paid for postage		10
June 29 Paid loan to F M Martin		100 00
" 29. Received on above loan interest	3 50	
" 29. Paid for postage		10
July 15. Paid for postage		18
Aug. 19. Received Sarah A Martin principal	50 00	
Sept. 20. Rec'd Sarah A Martin principal	50 00	
Oct. 6. Paid loan to Dora Abel principal		50 00
" 6. Received of Dora Abel interest	1 75	
" 26. Rec'd of F M Martin principal	50 00	
" 26. Rec'd John Riegel int	4 09	
Dec. 6. Rec'd Sarah A Martin interest	8 75	
" 30. Rec'd of F M Martin interest	1 75	
1898.		
Feb. 19. Rec'd Martha Blackford interest	15 75	
Mar. 18. Paid for postage		10
" 22. Rec'd of F M Martin principal	25 00	
" 25. Paid postage		10
" 28. Rec'd of F M Martin principal	25 00	
April 4. Rec'd of W A Lindsey interest	3 92	
" 4. Rec'd L O Wree intr.	2 00	
" 4. Rec'd John Riegel in.	4 09	
" 4. Balance principal		281 52
" 4. Interest apportioned		65 90
	$ 701 87	$ 701 87
April 4. To Bal principal	$ 281 52	

The receipts and disbursements of the funds of District 2, in Township No. 16, Range No. 1 West in the county of Macon, State of Illinois, during the 12 months last past, have been as follows:

ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1897.		
April 6. Bal. on hand last report	$ 820 95	
" 17. Paid Pritchett Bros.		1 45
" 26. Publishing statement		3 22
May 8. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
" 12. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		18 66
" 21. Paid H W Blankenship, incidentals		10 00
Aug. 3. Rec'd O H Patterson, county treas.	14 58	
" 27. Paid H Witts, repairs		1 20
" 30. Paid Linn & Scruggs		2 85
Sept. 15. Paid Wm Tilley incidentals		4 00
" 15. Paid Wm Tilley incidentals		15 00
" 18. Paid Wm Duncan repairs		10 65
" 24. Paid Wm J Lawton repairs		1 75
Oct. 2. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
" 2. Paid H W Blankenship, incidentals		80
" 14. Paid W H Witts		75
Nov. 6. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
Dec. 1. Paid Geo Smith incidentals		1 00
" 10. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
1898.		
Jan. 8. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
" 11. Paid Decatur Coal Co. for fuel		12 25
Feb. 1. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		12 97
Mar. 18. Rec'd Thos Harrod, collector	476 70	
" 22. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		37 08
" 23. W H Blankenship intr.		35
" 22. Paid Wm Nicholson, repairs		6 35
" 22. Paid interest		10
" 22. Paid Pritchett Bros incidentals		4 80
" 22. Paid interest		10
" 22. Paid H W Blankenship, teaching		50 00
" 22. Paid J A Cussins, incidentals		4 05
April 1. Paid H W Blankenship for teaching		50 00
" 4. Rec'd apportionment by trustees	15 40	
" 4. Balance		339 82
	$ 863 61	$ 833 61
" 4. To balance	$ 339 82	

The receipts and disbursements of the funds of District No. 3, in Township No. 16, Range No. 1 West, in the county of Macon, State of Illinois, during the 12 months last past, have been as follows:

ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1897.		
April 5. Bal cash on hand	$ 732 12	
" 17. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 17. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
" 17. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 17. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn incidentals		1 50
" 26. Paid pub statement		3 68
" 27. Paid Mary A Waddell incidents's		75
May 15. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 15. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
Aug. 9. Rec'd O H Patterson, county treasurer	36 90	
" 17. Paid Emmette Waddell incidentals		1 50
" 27. Paid John Eaden, incidentals		1 50
Oct. 1. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
" 1. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 27. Paid Bruce Hobson incidentals		3 75
" 30. Paid Lizzie Pettijohn for teaching		45 00
" 30. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn incidentals		1 00
" 30. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
Nov. 2. Paid Ira Pettijohn for incidentals		5 80
" 4. Paid John Eaden for incidentals		3 75
" 17. Paid Decatur Coal Co. incidentals		14 84
Dec. 3. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
" 3. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
1898.		
Jan. 5. Paid Rockford Ins. Co.		33 00
" 11. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 11. Paid Ira Pettijohn for teaching		35 00
" 21. Paid Talbott & Co incidentals		1 45
Feb. 9. Paid Ira Pettyjohn for teaching		65 00
" 9. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 26. Paid Pritchett Bros., incidentals		2 45
Mar. 12. Paid Ira Pettyjohn for teaching		35 00
" 12. Paid Lizzie Pettyjohn for teaching		45 00
" 16. Paid J A Cussins for incidentals		10 29
April 4. Rec'd Thos Harrod, col	331 74	
" 4